The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 6. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1894. NO. 19

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after May 27, 1894, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.15 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day, and 2.15 a. m. daily except Monday.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., 1.00 p. m. 6.35 p. m., week days, and 8.10 a.m., Sundays.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day and 6.32, a. m., week days.

For Mifflin, 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day, and 6.32 a. m., week days.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, 8.47, 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day, and 6.32 a. m., week days.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Trains leave Harrisburg as follows:

Philadelphia Express daily at 1.10 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 4.30 A. M. and New York at 7.33 A. M.

Eastern Express daily at 2.15 A. M. arrives Philadelphia 5.05 A. M. and New York 7.43A.M

Fast Line daily at 3.45 A. M., arrives Philadelphia 6.50 A. M. daily and New York 9.33 A. M. week days and 10.35 A. M. Sunday.

Harrisburg Express daily (except Sunday) at 6.50 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 10.20 A. M. and New York at 1.13 P. M.

Atlantic Express daily at 10.35 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 1.25 P. M. and New York at 4.03 P. M.

Seashore Express daily (except Sunday) at 11.40 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia 3.00 P. M. and New York at 5.53 P. M.

Pennsylvania Limited Express of Pullman Vestibule cars daily at 1.40 p. m. and arrives at Philadelphia at 4.17 p. M. and New York at 6.30 p. M.

Philadelphia Accommodation, 2.15 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Arrives at Philadelphia 6.45 p. m., New York 9.38 p. m.

Day Express daily at 3.40 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m. and New York at 9. 38 p. m.

Harrisburg Accommodation, daily (except Sunday), at 4.50 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 9.45 p. m., New York 12 33 a. m. (except Monday).

Mail Train daily at 7.30 p. m. arrives at Philadelphia at 11.15 p. m., New York, 3.53 a. m.

Mail Train, Sunday only, 1.30 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia 6.15 p. m., New York 9.20 p.m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 7:46 a. m., on Monday, July 2, 1894.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.
P. M.	a.m	a m.		A. M.	p. m.	P. M
1 10	9 16		Robertsdale	11 45	4 04	6 1
1 20	9 26		Cook's	11 33	3 54	5 5
1 33	9 39		Cole's	11 20	3 41	5 47
1 59	10 09		Saltillo	10 50	3 11	5 07
2 06	10 16		Three Springs	10 42	3 04	5 00
2 18	10 29		*Beersville	10 19	2 52	4 48
2 30	10 42	7 46	Rockhill	9 58	2 40	4 36
2 55	10 58	8 02	Shirley	9 42	2 25	4 20
3 02	11 06	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 34	2 18	4 13
3 16	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	9 20	2 05	4 00

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 4,29, Cook's 4.39, Cole's 4.52, Saltillo 5.17, Three Springs 5.24, Beersville 5.36, and arrives at Rockhill 5.48.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
6 11	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

PATENTS

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Lady Di's Snap-Shot.

And Lady Di? How is she behaving? But I needn't ask—as usual, I suppose," said Jim Dawson to another man, in whose company he was smoking a peaceful cigarettee. Dawson, who was the latest arrival from town at Farnley Grange and the last of the party to reach that hospitable roof, had a natural desire to be posted up in their doings for the last two days.

"Lady Di?" repeated the other man. "There's nothing fresh to be said about her. Harry Dunmore calls her 'Diane Chasseresse,' but it is not very complimentary to the goddess, for our Diana has certainly never been known to fly from the tyrant man. It's quite the other way with her! You want to know, I suppose, who are her victims here? She has turned a curate's head—old Langton's curate down at Puddleford, and I believe old Langton is smitten himself. It is all in the day's work for her, and if she breaks their country hearts for pastime before she goes back to town next week, it won't sit heavy on her conscience. She has a bigger thing than that on. She is doing her best to captivate Leigh—Sir Gilbert, you know. That is a foeman worthy of her steel, and he would be something like a match for her. A great deal better than she deserves, after the way she carried on for four years. He has been devoted to her all the spring, and a month ago I would have bet anything that she would have pulled it off."

"And what has happened?" asked Dawson, lazily. "Has he found her out, or has some one dared to set herself up as a rival to Lady Di?"

"Exactly," returned the other man, "and who do you think has been so bold? Why, little Miss Pleasance, the vicar's daughter—a little thing who has never been out of Puddleford in her life."

"She must be a remarkably pretty girl, I suppose," said Dawson.

"Pretty!" answered the man, "she has the prettiest face you ever set eyes on—a skin that I believe Lady Di would sell her soul to possess—all lilies and roses, you know, and they are flowers that only bloom on a human countenance for a very short time. This girl's face is made out of a rose, I believe, though whether a pink or a white one it would be hard to say. Fancy the old bottle-nosed vicar having a child like that, but I have often noticed that the daughters of the church are remarkably well favored. I dare say she is merry and lively enough, too, in general, but at present she hasn't an idea in her head beyond Gilbert. Whatever his feelings may be, she is too young to be able to hide hers—one can read her like a book. You will see it for yourself, as papa Langton and Miss Pleasance dine here to-night. She has a dangerous rival in Lady Di, and I am afraid the poor little country beauty will go to the wall in the long run. I suppose we must go in now and dress for dinner; the first bell rang some time ago."

The rivals for Sir Gilbert's affections were certainly an ill-matched pair, and most people would have said the advantages were all on one side. Though young in years, Lady Di was a born queen of society, and, blessed with a handsome face and a perfect figure, she was able to make the most of both. Whatever she wore seemed right; whatever she did was done with an ease and grace that few could attain to. When she hunted, as she did all the season in the shires, there was no woman alive who could show her the way across country; when she danced, people said, and said truly, that there was no dancing-girl on the stage who was more lithe and graceful; her voice, trained to perfection, was good enough for the opera, and, over and above all this, she excelled in everything she set her hand to. She was remarkable in many ways, and was a true child of the very end of the century.

The country girl who had been described so enthusiastically could hardly be called her rival. Perhaps even her beauty was not of such a high class as that of Lady Diana; certainly her features were not quite so clearly cut, or the turn of her head so aristocratic, but, fresh as a rose and lovely as one, Pleasance Langton was delightful in the eyes of every man who looked at her. To-night, her white-muslin frock, with a bunch of Gloire-de-Dijon roses as its one adornment, looked very simple beside those gold-embroidered robes that fitted Lady Di almost too well, and followed every line of her perfect figure as if they had been molded on her. But Sir Gilbert was not sure that he did not prefer innocent white muslin, and certainly the yellow roses were more to his taste than the numerous diamonds that flashed in Lady Di's bodice.

Quick as lightning as she was, Sir Gilbert's defection did not escape her, and she did not miss one word or look addressed by him to Miss Langton. What could men see in these bread-and-butter beauties? If a pretty face attracted them for a moment, surely it could not keep them? Still, she must not undervalue her foe. Why here was Colonel Dunmore, too! A hardened guardsman—a "gay lad" of forty—he, too, had succumbed to the rustic beauty, and seemed to be making the running as strong as Sir Gilbert himself. She had always considered Dunmore as her own property, one of her train of admirers, and his desertion annoyed her considerably, though, after all, he might have remained at Miss Langton's side forever, if she could only have whistled Sir Gilbert back to her own.

Pleasance only vaguely knew that she was happy, and that it was nice to listen to the flattering words Colonel Dunmore whispered in her ear, but when her sweet eyes—"lush blue-bells dimmed with dew"—met Sir Gilbert's impassioned looks, then she felt greater joy than she had ever known before. She was not quite up to all the moves of the game, and it was not her fault that Colonel Dunmore took possessions of a Gloire de Dijon that had fallen from her lovely shoulder to the floor. The fact, however, was pointed out to Dr. Gilbert by Lady Di.

"The colonel is incorrigible," she said. "He has a large heart, and he likes to suck sweets from every flower, but I don't think this little country girl can amuse him very much. One can't imagine Harry Dunmore being a victim to a country parson's daughter."

"There are parsons' daughters and parsons' daughters," said Sir Gilbert, with meaning. "Miss Langton is simply charming."

"So Harry Dunmore seems to think," said Lady Di, wilfully misunderstanding him. "He can't keep away from her side; he flutters round her like a moth round a candle. The next thing will be that we shall hear of him proposing to her."

"How absurd you are, miladi!" said Sir Gilbert, frowning. "Why, he is old enough to be her father."

"Oh, we know what that means when a man like the colonel is in question. It means that he may do pretty much as he likes, and get off scott-free on the score of his age! But he doesn't look much like the heavy father now, does he?"

There was certainly not much appearance of age about the colonel's lithe, slim, almost slight form and handsome, eager face, and if his hair did not grow quite so thickly as when he was twenty, and if he was crowned with something rather like a tonsure on a priest's head—why, the guardsman's bearskin could always be made to account for that blemish!

* * * * *

Lady Di, who seldom did anything she disliked, had a way of never coming down to breakfast in any of the numerous country houses she honored with her society. The other visitors at The Grange had been loitering on the terrace and lounging on the lawn the next morning, for an hour at least, before she joined them, looking brilliant and beautiful in a cool white summer frock that was simplicity itself.

"It's only a cotton frock," she said, in answer to Colonel Dunmore's approving words—and so it was, but a glorified cotton frock, in every fold of which the hand of a mast could be seen.

She had her latest toy, her small camera, in her hand. There were few fashionable fads or crazes that Lady Di did not take up enthusiastically, and as she had a good deal more skill as well as more brains than her neighbors, she generally excelled at them all. It amused the idlers just now to place themselves in position for Lady Di, and it amused her to be the important person of the party. She took snap shots at them all, single or in groups. It passed the time, and even Sir Gilbert forgot to watch the narrow path across the park by which pretty Pleasance was likely to appear. Indeed, the first person that spied her was Lady Di, and it made her hand shake just a little as she took the last of a series of pictures of Sir Gilbert and Colonel Dunmore in fencing attitudes.

"Here comes the inevitable parson's daughter," she said, as if in dismay at the prospect. "Neighbors are the curse of the country; if they would only leave us alone, how happy we should be!"

"You are right in most cases, but not in this one, miladi!" said Colonel Dunmore, with a touch of malice in his voice; "I only wish I had some neighbors in my part of the world at all like Miss Pleasance. One could do one's duty by one's neighbor, then. I feel I could love her like myself."

Sir Gilbert said nothing, for he was ready half way down the path by which Miss Langton was advancing.

Lady Di shut her Kodak into its leather case, flung it angrily on the ground at her feet, and walked away from the rest of the party, who soon scattered too, some to take a drive and the others to write letters and read novels in the house.

Sir Gilbert and Pleasance found that a rustic bower, white with clematis and sweet with honeysuckle, was the shadiest place in the grounds, and the girl, to whose fresh beauty the flowers seemed such an appropriate sitting, always remembered that hour—when she sat there in the company of the man she loved—as the happiest in her life.

Lady Di's footsteps, almost in spite of herself, brought her once again to this part of the lawn. She did not know where Colonel Dunmore and the rest of the world had got to; as for Sir Gilbert, she had inquired his whereabouts from Jim Dawson, who knew exactly where he was to be found, but it was his golden rule never to spoil sport, and he boldly declared his belief that Leigh was writing letters in the smoking-room. "Busy fellow, Leigh, you know," and Lady Di was only too happy to believe his pious fraud. It was not wonderful, then, as she stood under the big lime-tree, in whose shade the neglected camera was lying, and looked down the grass-path to the arbor in which Sir Gilbert and his little love had hidden themselves, that she took for granted that the arm that was round the young girl's waist and the manly shoulder on which her pretty head rested belonged to the flirtatious colonel

He was partly in shadow, but she never for a moment doubted that the slim, serge-clad figure, so close—so dangerously close—to Pleasance, was his. She turned on her heel with a frown, and was about to beat a retreat, when a sudden and evil thought seized her as her eye fell on the Kodak lying at her feet. Quick as lightning she had it out of it's ease, and pointed it in the direction of the arbor.

"It is to good a chance to be lost," she said, as she wished to persuade herself that it would be an excellent joke to photograph the unsuspecting lovers. Lady Di turned the camera full on them, stood for a moment uncertain, then "snap!" went the spring, and a very pretty little picture was projected on the film.

"There was no harm in having a shot at them," thought Lady Di to herself, as she walked back to the house; "the girl will never know anything about it, and perhaps I won't even show it to Harry Dunmore, but how the others will laugh when they see it!"

She knew very well that it was not a good joke, but she knew perfectly that she really meant mischief, and that, with this picture in her possession, she believed she would have a good chance of hurting Pleasance in the eyes of Sir Gilbert.

"Let me but show it to him,"

Continued on eighth page.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Cause of the War Between the Two Nations of the Far East.

A DISPUTE OVER KOREA.

Both Combatants Want to Sway Its Future Destinies.

A Rebellion in Korea Leads to a Row Between Its Two Neighbors Regarding Their Respective Interests in That Country—Naval and Military Strength of the Belligerents — The Little "Hermit Kingdom" and Its Queer People.

The queer little kingdom of Korea has been terribly stirred up for over three months. A rebellion broke out there after the King put some of his enemies to death. The rebels were remarkably successful at first, and in one battle wounded and put to death over 500 of the Korean King's troops. Later the rebels surrendered; but before that came about Japan and China had become actively interested. Japan has many subjects among the population of Seoul, the chief and capital city of Korea, and fearing that these subjects would not be properly protected, marched 2000 soldiers into the capital.

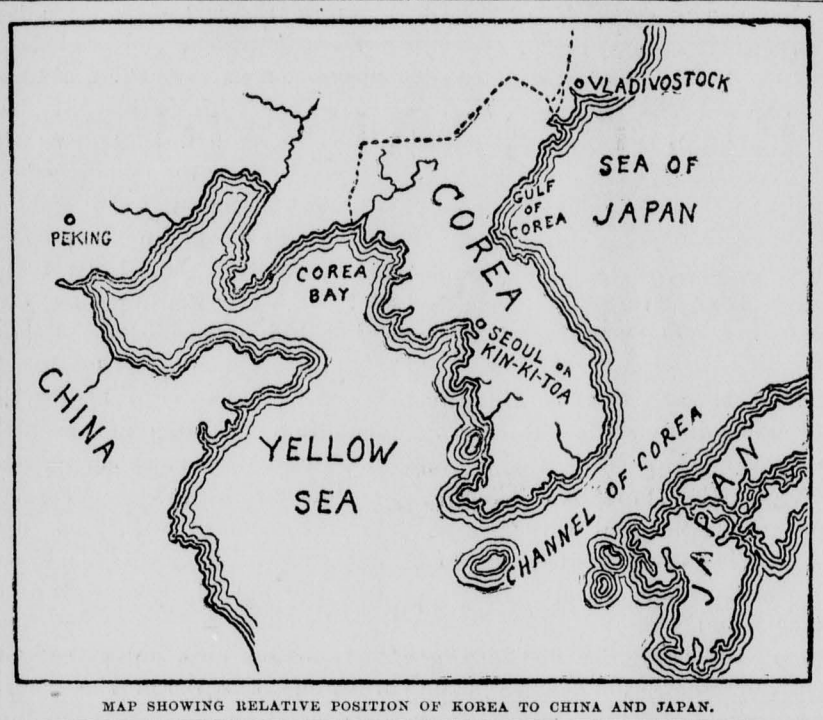
The King of Korea did not like the action of the Japanese Government and sent to China for help. As soon as Japan learned of this she hustled more troops into Korea, until Japan has now more than 20,000 soldiers in various parts of the country, besides a strong naval force in the waters around the peninsula.

The Korean Government having got more than it bargained for frantically begged both China and Japan to go away. Instead of obeying the Korean King, both invaders have begun fighting each other.

Japan claims to have the right to place forces in Korea under the treaty of 1882. In the treaty it is expressly stipulated that troops may be quartered at the legation in Seoul whenever deemed advisable, and no notice or request on the part of Japan is necessary.

Count Okuma, a Japanese nobleman, in a published letter, says: "It was Japan that first opened the hermit kingdom to the beneficent influence of modern civilization. Japan also introduced Korea to the world as an independent State. Such being the honorable relationship in which Japan stands toward Korea, it is the former's duty to lead the little kingdom along the paths of civilization, and help it to grow in prosperity and power. Thus Japan's duty is to suffer no other power to retard the progress or endanger the independence of Korea."

A well informed authority, in tracing the trouble in Korea, says: "The rising of the people was precipitated by the murder of Kim Ok Kiun and the butchery of his father, widow and daughter and the other members of his family to the fourth generation. This



MAP SHOWING RELATIVE POSITION OF KOREA TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE KING OF KOREA.

tragedy and its savage vindication by the King not only fanned into flame the anger of the Korean party, of whom Kim Ok Kum was the leader and the idol, but touched the honor of the Japanese under whose flag Kim had felt protection and of which country he was a prominent subject.

"While the Japanese Government was considering in Parliament question after question directed to them by the members as to what they proposed to do in the Kim Ok Kiun matter, the people of Korea showed them the way out of the difficulty by rising in rebellion under the leadership of Kim's younger brother, Kim Paug Kiun, whom they released from prison, where he had been thrown after his brother's murder, although he had no knowledge of nor had

LI HUNG CHANG, VICEROY OF CHINA.

he taken any part in it. Recruits flocked to the banner of the rebels, and their leader soon felt himself strong enough to march upon the capital.

"In his alarm the King sent (as he had ten years before, when King Ok Kiun himself threatened the overthrow of the throne) to China for aid. Nothing was further from his thoughts than to apply to Japan, yet Japan promptly stepped in and insisted upon giving it. China diplomatically accepted the situation, and while hurrying troops to the scene professed entire satisfaction with having the aid of her island neighbor in the restoration of order. Then Korea, alarmed at the turn of events, suspicious of both, and fearing Russia besides, pleaded with Japan to be let alone.

"The occasion was ripe for 'protectors,' however, and Japan, on being asked to withdraw her troops and warships, answered that it could not. Now Japan has thrown down the gauntlet direct by demanding of Korea that she terminate her amicable relationship with China and accept Japan as her protector."

The situation, moreover, is hopelessly mixed, for a half dozen European nations are involved. Russia is most vitally concerned, for she has been scheming to get control of Korea for nearly twenty years. The Siberian Railroad has its eastern terminus at Vladivostock, a few miles from the northern sea boundary of Korea. If Russia could extend this railroad through Korea to the southern extremity, the Czar would be in a much better position to act on the aggressive with Asiatic nations in case of international strife.

Japan and China are pretty evenly matched in naval resources. Japan has in Korea now according to the latest cables ten warships. Eight of these are modern iron and steel vessels, and two are old wooden sloops of war. Japan's total warships number thirty-two, with a tonnage of 76,000, and a combined horse power of over 95,000. China has forty-six warships, with a total tonnage of 68,000, and a combined horse power of 72,000. Japan is superior to China in having done considerable with torpedo boats and other modern inventions, while China has given comparatively little attention to these lines of warfare.

In gunnery, navigation and tactical evolutions China is the equal of Japan, for she has specially engaged foreign experts, and has sent her most promising officers to Europe and America, whence they have returned after going through all the necessary courses. Japan may not be aware of China's real strength as to heavy ordnance. Frank Carpenter, in a recent letter, described in detail China's gun factories. According to Mr. Carpenter, who is an authority on such matters, China is manufacturing guns which are second to none in the world. Japan has to buy most of hers.

In the military strength of the two nations there is a vast difference. China, with its 360,000,000 of people, can easily put a million of soldiers into the field, while Japan, with its 41,000,000 of population, has an army which in time of war will aggregate only about 250,000 men. The Japanese soldiers, however, are better equipped, more energetic and more thoroughly organized than their Chinese opponents.

Korea is probably the queerest little kingdom in the world. Though but little larger than New York State, it has a population of between 8,000,000 and 20,000,000, and an alleged census taken in 1881 places the population at 16,227,885. The principal cities are Seoul, the capital, on the River Han; Kieng, Tsien, Piengyang, on the Tatong River, and Hienhing, on Broughton's Bay. Korea has no standing army, but every male citizen for a portion of each year acts as armed police.

The kingdom secures freedom from molestation by paying annual tribute to China and Japan. This tribute is entirely voluntary on the part of the Korean King. The Koreans speak a language very similar to the Japanese, though the more educated speak and write Chinese, and are followers of Confucius. Most of the people, however, are Buddhists. There are about 20,000 Roman Catholics in the kingdom as a result of the efforts of Catholic missionaries, who have labored there since 1632.

In 1882 Korea negotiated treaties with the United States and several European countries. Notwithstanding this Korea is about as far backward to-day as ever. The people are very primitive and densely ignorant. They are consequently fearfully superstitious. The Koreans are proud of their antiquity. No influence can move them to change their slovenly white cotton garments for anything more modern. A correspondent writes:

"They insist on squatting on their heels when they work in your garden, while they use the short handled, awkward Korean hoe of the past ages, instead of the civilized implement of to-day. This squatting posture is a favorite one with them. We see long lines of squatting men by the roadside, in the hot sunshine, resting; they seem to be perfectly happy, in a half comatose condition, with watery eyes, after a surfeit of rice and pickle, dog chops and soup of garlic, strings of meat and dough, and some indescribable white lumps, neither flesh no fish, bread nor fat, that cause a gagging sensation when you feel them upon your tongue, and they slide down your throat as though they might be lizard or snake. This leaves a fierce burning behind it, and your eyes fill with tears; you plunge a brass spoonful of rice into your mouth to put out the fire of red pepper.

"Our pretty little Korean bride, who has been educated in a mission school, could not endure the thought of foregoing the custom of brides, so she gladly bore the pain of having all the short hair pulled out which is devoted to bangs by American ladies. Also a professional in the art plucked out her eyebrows. It cost many a tear, to be sure, but it was sufficient comfort to know she was following the good old custom.

"The art of acupuncture is practiced largely among the Koreans, and in the most reckless, unskillful manner. Ye Babang has a painful knuckle-joint, probably a sprain. Though he is a convert to Chris-

TARUHITO ARISUGAWA, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF JAPAN'S ARMY.

tianity, a fine Chinese scholar and teacher, he had this suffering joint punctured deeply in three places with long needles. Now, after three days, it is inflamed so we fear lockjaw. Needles are often pushed into the bowels and stomach as far as the length of the hand without the least regard to the situation of the internal organs, to say nothing of the quivering nerves. Sometimes these needles are roasted in the fire and taken out redhot and dipped into the medicine, the heat and medicine giving added agony.

"The young man Mar was sick. It was decided that some spirit was disturbing his head, so they burned the top with a hot iron, but he grew worse, and the most learned of the wise men decided that the only remedy would be a medicine made of a finger of his only brother. The devoted brother submitted to have his finger cut off. In some way it was pulverized, so the sick man swallowed it—we never knew with what result."

With such people small wonder is that they cut but a mighty small figure when the more enlightened nations are quarreling over them. But helpless as Korea is of herself, her territory comprises such valuable harbors and islands that she can secure allies enough to fight for her. Her only problem is: What terms can I make with the victors?

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE German Emperor is composing an opera.

GLADSTONE has declined the latest invitation to visit the United States.

PRESIDENT CASIMIR-PERIER, despite his name and his enormous fortune, belongs to no club.

THE Pope, among his many accomplishments, can speak English, German and French fluently.

REV. DR. THOMAS HANLON has now been the leader of the Bible class at Ocean Grove, N. J., for seventeen years.

QUEEN VICTORIA is the only European sovereign who has a grandson in the direct line of succession to the throne.

GENERAL A. J. PLEASANTON, originator of the blue glass theory, died at his home in Philadelphia, aged eighty-six years.

THE "Golden Gould," as the English now term the son of the famous American financier, has given a great boon to yachting.

IT is the boast of the Khan of Khelat that since he has been on the throne he has killed 3000 men and women. This is an average of one every five days all the year round.

IT is said that William Waldorf Astor, of London, is losing $6000 a week on his Gazette and Budget, and that he has already lost about $250,000 on the Pall Mall Magazine.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON received $25,000 for a four hour argument in the district court of Indianapolis the other day on behalf of the owners of a street railway franchise.

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR, who has become a British subject, has been nominated for Justice of the Peace of Middlesex County, England. It is said that this is a step to a baronetcy.

OF the Governors of forty-four States and six Territories only three are bachelors. Four have been married twice and three have entered the matrimonial state three times or more.

THE little son of the young Duchess of York is to bear, it is said, the title of his great-great-grandfather, the Duke of Kent. Queen Victoria's desire to revive her father's title is well known.

JOHN FISKE, who has recently completed a school history of the United States, has been made a LL.D. by Harvard University. "America's greatest historian" is what the Chicago papers call him.

As a lecturer General Lew Wallace is fast taking the place that Schuyler Colfax had in the Western heart. His manner his hearty, his voice deep and sonorous and his diction pleasing and easily understandable.

GEORGE DU MAURIER, who, after being known for so many years as an artist and caricaturist, has suddenly acquired new distinction as a writer, is now sixty years old. He was educated in France, but his career has been essentially English.

SENATOR RANSOM, of North Carolina, has made but one speech during his fifteen years of service in the Senate. Before he was sent to Washington he had the reputation in his own State of being a fine orator. He gave up being eloquent on account of a tendency to heart disease.

CHINESE WAR SHIP SUNK.

THE JAPANESE VICTORIOUS IN A NAVAL BATTLE.

China's Second Largest War Vessel Lost, With Many Lives, and Two Cruisers Captured or Destroyed—Superior Fighting Skill of the Japanese—Statement by Japan.

News has just been received of a desperate battle between the fleets of China and Japan, in which the Chinese were defeated and the Chen Yuen, the largest battle ship but one in the Chinese service, was sunk, and two other large Chinese vessels, said to be first-class cruisers, were captured or destroyed. The battle was hotly contested, but the Japanese appear to have handled their guns, ships, and torpedoes with more skill than the Chinese.

The Chinese fleet engaged carried nearly a thousand men, and the latest despatches state that few if any of them escaped. Two of the German officers in command of the Chen Yuen were reported to have met death with the crew of that vessel.

The news means that an end has been put to the power of China so far as fighting Japan upon the seas is concerned. Not one of the remaining ships of China would dare to show itself out of port after learning that the first-class battle ship Chen Yuen has been sunk.

The two Chinese cruisers, supposed to have been captured or destroyed during the engagement, are the Chin Yuen and the Foo-Ching. The Chin Yuen was a protected cruiser, built at Elswick, England. She had a displacement of 2300 tons and attained an average speed, in her trial trips, with all weights, batteries, and crew aboard, of 18½ knots. Her armanent consisted of three 8¼-inch Krupps and two six-inch Armstrongs, protected by splinter-proof shields. She also carried eight six-pounder rapid-fire Hotchkiss guns, six Gatlings, and four torpedo tubes. The Foo Ching was also an English built protected cruiser, very similar to the Chin Yuen. She had a displacement of 2500 tons, was built of steel in 1890, and carried ten guns of about the same calibre as those carried by the Chin Yuen.

A Statement by Japan.

The following official statement of the difficulties between China and Japan, which led to the outbreak of hostilities between those two countries, has been issued by the Japanese Government:

"Japan and China were approaching a settlement of their difficulties when China suddenly requested Japan to withdraw her fleet from Korea, and to give a formal compliance with the Chinese demands by the 20th, otherwise the whole Chinese forces were to land and a sea advance upon the part of China was to be made. The Japanese regarded this as an ultimatum; but, acting under the advice of the friendly powers, they agreed to the proposals, in principle, in amended form, at the same time declaring that if the threatened Chinese advance was made on the 20th, it would be regarded as a menace to Japan."

It is conjectured that the Japanese naval commanders were instructed to be on the qui vive for the Chinese warships and seeing the latter advancing on July 27, they opened fire.

Japan Declares War.

The news that the Emperor of Japan had declared war against the Emperor of China reached the British Foreign Office. The Japanese Government has wired instructions to the Japanese Minister in London to offer an apology to Great Britain for firing upon and sinking the Kow Shing while she was flying the British flag. The Minister is also instructed to inform the Government of Great Britain that the commander of the Japanese cruiser was unaware until after the fight that the Kow Shing was a British vessel.

Captain Galeworthy, the commander of the Kow Shing, and many others on board the transport, were saved by the boats of the Japanese war ship Naniwa.

In consequence of the declaration of war upon China, the Chinese Minister left Tokio.

The Japanese flag was hauled down from the Consulate at Shanghai. The light has been removed from the mouth of the Ning-Po River.

It was reported that eight Russian war ships were about to sail from Vladivostock.

Advices from Yashan state that the Chinese are strongly intrenched there and that repeated attempts have been made by the Japanese troops to dislodge them. In every instance, however, the attacking forces, after hard-fought engagements, were repulsed at all points with heavy losses. A portion of the Chinese soldiers engaged in these battles were the best troops of the northern army of Viceroy Li Hung Chang. The Chinese losses were small.

The North China News says that the Japanese brought up for the attack every available man, almost denuding Seoul of troops. The successful defence made by the Chinese was directed by European officers.

Fifteen hundred Japanese were killed by the Chinese at Yashan.

FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Half a Mile Square in the Lumber District Burned.

Flames a few nights ago destroyed more property in a shorter space of time than any fire which has visited Chicago since the big conflagration in 1872. About $3,000,000 worth of lumber, electrical apparatus, cars, car-wheels, castings, stoves, patterns, building and other material were consumed in a half mile square in less than three hours.

The scene of the fire was what is known as the lumber district. The territory burned over was bounded by Ashland avenue on the east, the South Branch of the Chicago River on the south, Blue Island avenue on the north, and Roby street on the west. The fire was the worst which the department has been called on to fight in the last twenty-two years.

There were many casualties among the firemen and spectators. The only death was that of a boy who fell from a lumber pile into a river slip and was drowned.

Among the firemen injured were Lieutenant McGann, tripped by pipe thrown by fireboat Geyser, and thrown into blazing lumber, badly burned, taken to hospital. J. P. Phelan, burned in same manner, removed to county hospital. Pipeman Flaherty, seriously burned in the same manner, taken to the hospital; Assistant Marshal Musman, blown by the gale from the fire boat Geyser into the river, cut and bruised, continued on duty; James Connors, assistant engineer, blown from the lumber pile, cut and badly bruised, taken home.

CRIES of despair are coming from Russian farmers and landowners because of the abundant wheat harvest. The crops are too great to be harvested, where two years ago there was famine.

The Height of Mountains.

There are three ways of measuring the height of mountains, namely, by the barometer, by observations of the atmospheric pressure, by observation of the boiling point of water and by calculation from data supplied by accurate surveying instruments, the necessary formulæ being supplied by trigonometry. This last plan, known as triangulation, is by far the most accurate method. The first method is based on the fact that the atmosphere is densest at the surface of the earth, having there to support the weight of the whole column of air above it, and the decrease in pressure being known by the barometer enables the observer, after due allowances, according to temperature, to work out the height of the mountain. The second method of observing the boiling point of water by the thermometer is based on the well-known fact that water boils at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, at the level of the sea, or at a pressure of thirty inches of mercury; and as the relation between the pressure and the boiling point is accurately known, the height can be measured in this way more or less accurately. Triangulation is the name applied to the process of calculation by measuring the angles of triangles. The angles having been measured by the theodolite, and knowing them and one side, trigonometry enables the surveyor to calculate the other two. Measuring by this method is done with wonderful correctness. Two instances of this accuracy are given in Thornton's "Physiography," one of a plain, and the other of a mountain. The length of Salisbury Plain was ascertained with a result that was less than five inches from the measured value. The height of Ben-Macdhui was calculated to be 4295.6 feet, and this height, when checked, proved to be within one and one-half inches.—New York Dispatch.

The Moravians claim to have had an independent church in Bohemia as early as the ninth century.

The persons of African descent form only 11.93 per cent. of the population.

Edward, a Saxon name, means Happy Keeper.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

GERMANY has declared a tariff war against Spain.

Pure and Wholesome Quality

Commends to public approval the California liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste and by acting gently on the kidney, liver and bowels to cleanse the system effectually, it promotes the health and comfort of all who use it, and with millions it is the best and only remedy.

FORTIFY Feeble Lungs Against Winter with Hale Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure

The great remedy for croup, whooping cough, bronchitis and diphtheria. 50 cts. A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y., M'f'r.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

I Can't Sleep

I have a tired, worn-out feeling. This means that the nervous system is out of order. When this complaint is made, Hood's Sarsaparilla is needed to purify and vitalize the blood, and thus apply nervous strength. Take it now. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness.

N Y N U— 32

CLIP, SAVE AND SEND TO US

Do we not present a smiling countenance? Why should we not? It is true we have been overworked and even with our greatly increased facilities, have had to work nights, to supply the demands made upon us for Aermotors, tanks and towers. This ever increasing, never ceasing demand for our goods, even in times of great business depression, makes us tired, but happy, as witness the smiling countenance in our glittering Aermotor. While others cannot get work to do, we are overwhelmed with it. Why? Because we make the best thing that can be made, of the best material that is made, at the lowest price that ever was made, and back it all by the best reputation ever made for knowing what to do, how to do it and invariably accomplishing the result. All the world knows that the Aermotor Co. alone knows how to make Windmills, steel towers and tanks. Orders for them pour in upon us from every nook and corner of the earth. A business depression in any one locality is not felt by us. The world is our field. Is it, therefore, any wonder that we are busy and are doubling our last year's output, even in these days of depression? Everyone on the Aermotor premises, from the office boy to the owners, presents this well fed, smiling countenance. All are prosperous, busy, happy—work is plenty, and prosperity attends the designers, makers, managers and sellers of Aermotors. Even the purchasers of Aermotors are the wide-awake, intelligent, up-to-the-times cash buyers in any community. Aermotor people have no forebodings of disaster and hard times. Aermotor employes never strike. They are prosperous and contented. Even in the civil commotion and great upheaval recently raging in Chicago, the Aermotor people were at work, radiant with smiles and good cheer, and ready to help bring and welcome back the general prosperity, which must, at once, inevitably return to our land.

AERMOTOR CO., 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Sts., Chicago, Ill.
(Preserve this as No. 8 in the series of 13.)

HALMS Anti-Rheumatic Anti-Catarrhal Chewing Gum

Cures and Prevents Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Catarrh and Asthma. Useful in Malaria and Fevers. Cleanses the Teeth and Promotes the Appetite. Sweetens the Breath, Cures the Tobacco Habit. Endorsed by the Medical Faculty. Send for 10, 15 or 25 cent package. *Silver, Stamps or Postal Note.*
GEO. R. HALM, 140 West 29th St., New York.

LATER NEWS.

DR. JUDSON B. ANDREWS, Superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane at Buffalo, is dead.

ALEXANDER NEWBURGER, a jeweler, at No. 1317 Broadway, New York City, was murderously assaulted in his store by a man who gave his name as Edward Williams. His object was robbery.

DURING a severe storm at Oswego, N. Y., a young lad named Eugene Clark, aged fifteen years, was frightened to death by the thunder and lightning.

THE United States revenue cutter Michigan, which struck a rock on the Canadian side of Lake Erie, near Bar Point, was released by the assistance of a tug and lighters.

THE business portion of Lake View, Mich., was burned. Loss, $130,000.

MINISTER GUZMAN, of Nicaragua, was presented to the President as the accredited Minister of Salvador.

DR. CORNELIUS HERZ, the Panama lobbyist, has been sentenced in Paris to five years in prison.

IN New York City, Joseph B. Hunt, a decorative painter, crazed by illness, shot and killed his wife and then put a bullet into his own brain.

CAR No. 83 of the Brooklyn Bridge, containing several passengers, jumped the track and fell over upon the northern driveway. It was badly wrecked, but no one was injured.

SCORES of spectators were injured in a panic caused by a fire at the Chicago League ball grounds, where a game was in progress. It put 10,000 people in panic, almost caugh 3000 and caused 500 to get tangled up in a barbed-wire fence.

AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION officials, feeling that violence lost them the strike, caused the arrest of W. P. Hall for leading a mob at Chicago. The Chicago and Eastern Illinois is removing its shops from Brazil, Ind., because of the city's sympathy with the strikers.

FROST was reported in a number of places in Brown County, Ohio. One farmer declares that he wrote his name in the frost on a board fence. The like of this has not been reported for years.

BY order of Attorney-General Olney the great suit against the Southern Pacific Railway Company was dismissed.

UNCONFIRMED dispatches from Shanghai stated that another engagement had been reported off the Korean coast, in which three Chinese warships were captured by the Japanese.

THE rebellion in Peru is spreading. Fighting has been renewed on the Mosquito Reservation.

GENERAL CACERES has taken his seat as President of Peru.

THE Vigilant led the Britannia over the whole course of fifty miles at Cowes, England, winning a great victory.

MOROCCO'S NEW SULTAN.

Muley Abdul-Aziz is Said to be a Progressive Young Man.

It is well for Morocco, and for foreigners who have dealings with that country, that Muley Abdul-Aziz was permitted to ascend the throne made vacant by the recent death of Sultan Muley Hassan. The remains of the late Sultan were buried with great pomp and ceremony, and immediately after the interment Abdul-Aziz was proclaimed Sultan at the chief mosque and the imperial umbrella raised over him. But whether he would stay under the umbrella or be pushed out into the glare of the hot Morocco sun, was for some time an unsettled question. Abdul-Aziz has a brother, named Muley Mohammed, with more years to his credit but much less discretion: and at first Muley Mohammed kicked vigorously against the accession of his younger brother, who had been chosen for the honor and appointed thereto by the Sultan as-was, the lamented

MULEY ABDUL-AZIZ.

Muley Hassan. But Muley Mohammed soon ceased his protesting and submitted to the inevitable, and other pretenders to the succession having also been disposed of, the new Sultan is in full enjoyment of his throne and its perquisites.

Muley Abdul-Aziz although very young, is very energetic, well educated, an excellent horseman and fearless hunter, while his elder brother is a fanatical Mussulman, and detests all Europeans and Christians. He is known as the "One-eyed Decapitator," from his love for ordering summary executions, and was formerly Khalif of Marrakesh, but was deposed and imprisoned by his father, owing to his ferocity and insubordination.

THE highways leading eastward through Nebraska and Kansas are already thronged with disheartened settlers, who have abandoned their homes and are hurrying towards Iowa and Missouri for relief from the almost unbearable heat. A similar scene has not been witnessed since 1873, when the hot winds almost depopulated Western Kansas.

THE Government of Ontario, Canada, has given away nearly 180,000 acres of land in bounties to the fathers of families of twelve living children. Paul Belanger, of River du Loup, has thirty-six and thinks he should have 300 acres instead of 100, the regulation bounty.

DR. ERICSSON claims to have dicovered the bacillus of the plague which has carried off thousands in China.

THE LABOR WORLD.

IOWA has 7000 K. of L.

ACTORS' labor unions are the latest.

LAUNDRYMEN talk of a National union.

DETROIT, Mich., has an ice workers' union.

CHINESE miners get eighteen cents a day.

CHINESE brakemen get $5 to $10 a month.

TORONTO, Canada, has a general laborers' union.

BUFFALO, N. Y., has a co-operative stove works.

THE United States contain 8000 union bakers.

A NATIONAL Board of Arbitration is projected.

IN Germany female servants average $2.15 a week.

BOSTON will try to abolish the padrone system.

CHINESE are invading California fruit farming.

PATERSON, N. J., has 800 union textile workers.

A DENVER (Col.) newsboy strike leader was fined $10.

PHILADELPHIA bricklayers get forty-five cents an hour.

PICKERS of wild blackberries in a Nebraska town get fifty cents a day.

THE woolen industry of the United States employs 225,000 operatives.

THERE are 10,000 employes of the telephone companies in the United States.

IN Australia some textile operators work from seventy-two to ninety hours a week.

TORONTO'S Wholesale Clothing Tailors' Union will accept girls into the association.

AMERICAN laborers work on more days in a year than any other laborers save the Hungarians.

THE Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has paid out $4,000,000 in relief to members and their families.

A PATERSON (N. J.) alderman advocates the New Zealand method of creating work for the unemployed.

FOREIGN laborers are barred from Buffalo (N. Y.) municipal work, and contractors must pay union wages.

ACCORDING to Secretary Hayes, of the Knights of Labor, workingmen are to be urged to form themselves into military companies.

THE voters of Switzeland decided by a majority vote of 293,000 against 75,000 against the proposition that the Government should provide work for the unemployed.

SALFORD (England) workingmen want the Government Labor Bureau abolished on the ground that it makes known the surplus in the labor market and, as a consequence, tends to reduce wages.

THE building trades of New York have probably never been so badly demorilized as they are at present. There are in town about 45,000 men who are engaged in these trades when times are good, or enough, with their dependents, to populate a city half as large as Newark. Not more than one in three of these men, or 15,000 in all, can now find employment at their trades.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

The Tickets Nominated in Various Commonwealths.

These conventions for the nomination of tickets were held simultaneously in various States:

At Casper, the Wyoming Republican Convention nominated the following candidates for State officers: Governor, W. A. Richards; Congressman, F. W. Mondell; Secretary of State, C. W. Burdick; Auditor, W. O. Owen; Treasurer, Henry G. Hay; Supreme Judge, Charles N. Potter; Superintendent, Miss Estelle Reel. The platform declared in favor of free silver and protection.

At Boise, the Idaho Populists nominated for Congress, James Gunn, of Boise; for Governor, K. J. W. Ballentine, of Bellevue. The convention declared against fusion with the Democrats, and favored woman suffrage.

At Atlanta, the Georgia State Convention of Democrats met and nominated W. Y. Atkinson for Governor. The platform indorsed the Income tax and State banks. The indorsement of Cleveland's administration was qualified.

A BIG BLAZE.

Half a Million Dollars' Worth of Lumber and Railroad Property Burned.

The third disastrous fire in the history of Minneapolis, Minn., broke out about 3.30 p. m. in the lumber yards of the Shevlin-Carpenter Company, on the bank of the Mississippi, at the foot of Eighth avenue, North.

It spread with remarkable rapidity and burned 20,000,000 feet of lumber, the gas manufacturing plant of the Omaha Railroad Company, with its round-house, tool-house, sand-house and turn-tables, nearly forty freight cars, some of them loaded, and the office building of the Shevlin-Carpenter Company.

The saw-mill, the planing-mill, drying kilns and store-house for moulding and prepared wood, although in the very heart of the fire district, were saved by a fortuitous change in the wind. Help was summoned from St. Paul and seven engines with full crews were sent over from that city. The loss is nearly $500,000 and insurance about $350,000.

TWO BROTHERS HANGED.

A Double Legal Execution at Canton, Miss.

A double hanging took place at daylight at Canton, Miss. The two Scott brothers, colored, were hanged in the jail yard at 5.32 o'clock.

The crime for which these two men were executed was one of unusual atrocity. In October, 1893, they were bound over by a justice of the peace to await the action of the Grand Jury upon the charge of burglary. Norman Hopson was the principal witness against them. Shortly afterwards they enticed Hopson into a swamp, choked him to death, weighted his body down with irons and threw it into the river. Three months later some colored women, while fishing, found the body.

THE suit arising out of the theft of valuable paintings from the studio of Professor Lanbach, in Munich, Bavaria, has become so interesting that an admission fee is charged for reserved seats at the trial. Two of the accused, one of them a nephew of the artist, have committed suicide.

IN a twenty-four hour bicycle race at Herne Hill, England, Shorland covered 460 miles 900 yards, beating the world's record. Charles Barthel, of Detroit, rode a twenty-five mile bicycle race in 1.05.58, breaking the world's record.

Royal Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

All other powders are cheaper made and inferior, and leave either acid or alkali in the food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Why He Could Not Sell the Dog.

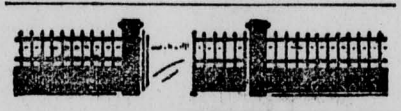
A gentleman was walking with his little boy at the close of the day and in passing the cottage of a German workman the boy's attention was attracted to a dog. It was not a King Charles nor a black and tan, but a common cur. Still, the boy took a fancy to him, and wanted "pa" to buy him. Just then the owner of the dog came home from his labors, and was met by the dog with every demonstration of dog joy. The gentleman said to the owner:

"My little boy has taken a fancy to your dog and I will buy him. What do you ask for him?"

"I can't sell dat dog," said the German.

"Look here," said the gentleman, "that is a poor dog, anyway, but as my boy wants him I will give you $5 for him."

"Yaas," said the German, "I know he is a werry poor dog, and he ain't wort almost nottin', but dere ish von leetle ding mid dat dog vot I can't sell—I can't sell de vag of his tail ven I comes home at night."—New York Recorder.



THE WAY IS OPEN to health and strength, if you're a nervous, delicate woman. The medicine to cure you, the tonic to build you up, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. You can depend upon it. The makers say it will help you, or cost you nothing. They *guarantee* it.

As a safe and certain remedy for woman's ailments, nothing can compare with the "Prescription." It's an invigorating, restorative tonic, and a soothing, strengthening nervine, perfectly harmless in any condition of the female system.

It's a marvelous remedy for nervous and general debility, St. Vitus's Dance, Fainting Spells, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, and all the nervous disorders due to functional derangements. It has often, by restoring the womanly functions, cured cases of Insanity.

PIERCE Guarantees a CURE
OR MONEY RETURNED.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles,

SICK HEADACHE,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
BILIOUSNESS,
INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA,
CONSTIPATION
—AND—
All Disorders of the LIVER.

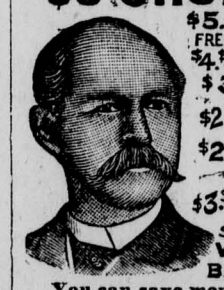
Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, chocking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders.

Price 25c. a Box. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., Lock Box 365, New York, for Book of Advice.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.



$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES
$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas $3.00 Shoe.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

1000 Stickers, your name and address, only 10c. THE HERALD, No. 146A, Lum St., Phila., Pa.

AGENTS, local and county, for specialties. Reply with stamp. Adams Adv. Agency, Lawrence, Mass.

Tail Docking Prohibited.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has passed a stringent law against the practice of docking horses, says the Springfield Republican. It was approved by Governor Greenhalge. The important sections are as follows:

Section 1. Whoever cuts the bone of the tail of any horse for the purpose of docking the tail, or whoever causes or knowingly permits it to be done upon the premises of which he is owner, lessee, proprietor, or user, or whoever assists in or is present at such cutting, shall be punished by imprisonment in the jail not exceeding one year or by fine of not less than $100 nor more than $300.

Sec. 2. If a horse is found with its tail so cut and with the wound resulting from such cutting unhealed, upon the premises of any person, such facts shall be prima facie evidence that the person who occupies or has the use of the premises on which such horse is so found has committed the offense described in section 1.

Sec. 3. If a horse is found with his tail so cut, with the wound resulting from such cutting unhealed, in the charge or custody of any person, such facts shall be prima facie evidence that the person having the charge or custody of such horse has committed the offense charged in section 1.

This ought to make it difficult to dock a horse within the borders of the State, but it cannot restore mutilated horses to their original condition, nor will it prevent the taking of horses outside of the State to be docked. But it is something to have Massachusetts declare against this barbarism and to insist that it cannot be perpetrated within her borders.

Blue Mould of Cheese.

The blue mould of cheese resembles bread mould. It bears a cluster of branches, each of which is a layer of naked spores, like a string of beads, all breaking apart when matured. These produce new fungi. This same mould is found on old leather, and oftentimes develops on the surface of preserved fruit.—New York Dispatch.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Vegetable)

What They Are For

Biliousness	indigestion	sallow skin
dyspepsia	bad taste in the mouth	pimples
sick headache	foul breath	torpid liver
bilious headache	loss of appetite	depression of spirits

when these conditions are caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book.

Write to B. F. Allen Company, 365 Canal street, New York, for the little book on CONSTIPATION (its causes consequences and correction); sent free. If you are not within reach of a druggist, the pills will be sent by mail, 25 cents.

YOUNG MEN and WOMEN

who desire to be educated for successful business should write for the beautiful new catalogue of EASTMAN COLLEGE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the Hudson, the most celebrated institution in the United States devoted to practical education. This SCHOOL of BUSINESS differs from other "business or commercial colleges" in its novel and original system of training, giving actual daily experience in Merchandising, Banking and every variety of Office Work. No student can take this course and remain ignorant of the manner of conducting the transactions of the great exchanges of New York, Boston, Chicago and other cities. The courses of study include the following:

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STENOGRAPHY and TYPE-WRITING thoroughly taught Readily learned, and earns good pay. Careful preparation for amanuensis or general reporting.

ENGLISH and the academic branches, for those deficient in preparation. Our method of teaching individually proves wonderfully successful with even the most backward pupils. You can only understand what we do by calling at the School, and you are cordially invited to do so.

PENMANSHIP for Business, Drawing and Ornamental work. An art indispensable for teachers. Write for catalogue and fine specimens of pen work.

WE SECURE SITUATIONS for competent students without charge. Business men supplied with assistants. There are no vacations. Applicants enter any day with equal advantage. Board and tuition fees reasonable.

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The Pot Called the Kettle Black Because the Housewife Didn't Use

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ENGINES AND BOILERS

For all purposes requiring power. Automatic, Corliss & Compound Engines. Horizontal & Vertical Boilers. Complete Steam Plants.

B. W. PAYNE & SONS,
Elmira, N. Y.
N. Y. Office, 41 Dey St.

FAT FOLKS reduced 15 lbs. a month; any one can make remedy at home. Miss M. Ainley, Supply, Ark., says: "I lost 60 lbs. and feel splendid." No starving. No sickness. Particulars (sealed) 2c. Hall & Co., B. S., Box 404, St. Louis, Mo.

PISO'S CURE FOR
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.
CONSUMPTION.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

J. C. Appleby is spending some time with friends in Shade Gap.

R. J. Faust, sr., is still confined to his bed with no apparent improvement in his condition.

Miss Maud Hunter arrived home on Saturday evening last after a prolonged stay in Philadelphia.

The grangers' picnic in Hill valley on Saturday last was largely attended by people from this place.

Jeweler J. H. Cunningham moved his family from Gettysburg to this place on Wednesday last.

John Douglass, of Shirleysburg, clerk to board of poor directors of this county, was in town last week.

W. I. Stratford and E. R. Stratford, of this place, have taken up their residence on the camp ground for the season.

Dr. A. J. Hamilton, of Cassville, E. B. Isett, of Spruce Creek, and D. L. Wray, of Bellwood, were visitors in town last week.

The Jennie Gheer missionary society of the M. E. church picniced at Blue Springs, on the Juniata river, on Wednesday last.

Mrs. Susan Copenhaver, an aged woman of this place, died Saturday last and was buried on Monday from her residence in Mt. Nebo cemetery.

A base ball club from Newton Hamilton came to this place on Thursday last and played the Independents of this place and beat them by a score of 28 to 21, after a game which abounded in periods of extremely good and bad playing by both clubs.

J. Albert Rosensteel, of this place, and Miss Luella Chilcote, of Altoona, were united in marriage at the residence of W. G. Ewing, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. D. H. Campbell. They were tendered a serenade on Friday evening by the band.

MILL CREEK.

A. M. Menold has been laid up with erysipelas upon his feet for a week or so.

Rev. F. W. Curry will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday evening at 7.30.

Mrs. Elliott Brown, of Altoona, was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. L. A. Himes, a part of last week.

A number of our young folks attended the picnic at Sugargrove on Saturday. All had a pleasant time.

The band boys held a festival last Saturday evening, which was a profitable financial and social affair.

Mrs. McCullough (nee McCarthy) and husband, of Altoona. were bridal guests of Mrs. Nancy Eby and daughter recently.

The Railroad Men's Christian Association of Huntingdon, will conduct services in the Baptist church at 10 A. M. Sunday.

We are to have a Darkey campmeeting. The meetin' is to commence next Saturday and continue for ten days and will be held in the Rocky Ridge end of Slabfoot. A cordial invitation is extended to the white brethren.

The remains of Jacob Condron were buried here on Thursday last. Mr. Condron lacked but a few months of being fourscore years of age, most of which time was spent in our township, consequently he was well known by everybody from the smallest boy to the oldest man. For over half his lifetime he was a member of the Baptist church. He is survived by six sons and one daughter.

Patent water coolers have been placed on all Pennsylvania engines. They are of a new design and are fastened to the tank; are made of the best material and covered with sheet iron on the outside. Each engine will now be given a certain allowance of ice before leaving certain points. If it runs out before the trip is finished the cooler will have to be filled at the crew's expense.

Proceedings of Semi-Annual District Convention, P. O. S. of A.

The tenth semi-annual district convention of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Huntingdon county, convened in the hall of Washington Camp, No. 59, Mapleton, Friday, August 3, 1894. Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M., by S. N. Minick, district president of the Southern district. Session opened by singing opening ode and prayer by Rev. B. F. G. McGee.

The following committee on credentials was appointed: Geo. A. Heeter, John A. Toomey, and F. W. Bailey. Committee reported the following entitled to voice and vote in convention:

59—John A. Toomey, J. F. Lamberson, H. E. Himes.
321—Rev. B. F. G. McGee, J. Hall Miller, Charles E. Logan.
346—C. W. Hiney, R. Zeigler, Harry Beers.
348—R. J. Coons.
350—J. C. Shaffer, W. F. Curfman, J. W. Hoover.
506—F. W. Bailey, Harry Archey.
512—John A. Stevens, B. T. Bence.
513—J. W. Kough, G. A. Heeter, Jno. Smyers.
514—G. H. Curfman, Thomas Hile.
537—Frank Walters.
550—Dr. S. A. Milliken.
650—W. H. Wolfe.
662—J. H. Dell, D. H. Heck, R. W. Quarry.
D. P.'s, S. N. Minick, L. E. Edwards.
Ex-D. P.'s, W. A. Crotsley, C. M. Taylor, I. N. Swope.
Officers—R. N. McCarl, Inspector, D. H. Heck, Guard.

The annual dues of $1.00 were paid by the following Camps: 321, 514, 526 and 650.

The chair appointed the following committee on resolutions: Rev. B. F. G. McGee, S. A. Milliken, W. H. Wolfe, R. J. Coons, C. W. Hiney. Rev. McGee declining to serve C. M. Taylor was substituted. Mr. Taylor also declined to serve on committee.

Minutes of session held at Mount Union, February 22, 1894, were read and approved.

A balance of $5.00 in hands of C. M. Taylor, a former secretary, was paid over to secretary, who reported amount now in his hands as $24,10.

Verbal reports from delegates were received. These were in general of a very encouraging character. The effects of the financial depression are felt to some extent by the camps in the county but not to such an extent as was anticipated.

Adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention re-convened at 1 o'clock, called to order by D. P., S. N. Minick, who then vacated in favor of L. E. Edwards, district president of the Northern district.

It was decided that all resolutions presented be referred to committee on resolutions.

J. C. Shaffer moved a county P. O. S. of A. picnic be held. The motion prevailed. After some discussion as to where picnic should be held it was decided to hold it in September at Newton Hamilton, and district president, vice president and secretary were empowered to fix date and perfect arrangements.

Committee on resolutions made its report as follows:

The present status of the work of our order in the county seeming to demand a unification of all our forces; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the two districts into which the county is divided, should be consolidated; and we recommend the same to the state executive committee.

Resolved, That we respectfully express our disapproval of the division of our county into two districts by the State Executive Committee, when the Camps in the county had just previously voted unanimously against a division, and that we call the attention of the State Executive Committee to the resolution passed at Mapleton Aug. 3, 1894, in favor of the consolidation of the Camps in our county.

Resolved, That this Convention ask the State Camp to appoint a committee of five members to consider the advisability and to formulate plans as may be most practicable establishing an orphanage for the purpose of educating the orphan children of deceased members of the order; also, for the establishment of a home for aged members of the order. said committee to report at the next annual sesions of the State Camp.

Resolved, That the present requirements for admission to our order meets our hearty approval, and we oppose any change looking to the opening of our doors to those of foreign birth.

Resolved, That this District Convention recommends to the State Camp a revision of laws, or a decision requiring local laws submitted to the committee on law, and in which corrections or alterations are made or suggested by the committee, shall be returned to the subordinate Camp with such alterations or suggestions noted, and before approval by the state committee on law and the state executive committee, shall be corrected and revised by the local Camp.

Resolved, That we urge upon our members of the legislature to use their utmost influence to secure the passage of a compulsory school law at the coming session of that body.

Resolved, That we recommend to the State Camp the appointment of a committee who shall prepare for the press such matter as may be deemed advisable to publish, and that provision be made for meeting the expense of the same from the State Camp treasury.

In view of the special activity, both open and covert, of those who have the management of Roman Catholic affairs, in their efforts to cripple and overthrow our public schools; in their alliances with political parties for the purpose of standing at the public treasury to feed and to control legislation in their favor; in their endeavor to bring about that union of Church and State, which our principles oppose; therefore be it

Resolved, That we deem it highly essential that our order awake at once to a sense of the situation; that we believe that we should stand second to none of the patriotic orders in our opposition to these and all other foes of our free institutions; that we consider that the time has come for an aggressive forward move in this county for the awakening of a true patriotic sentiment, for the institution of more Camps in our county, for the conquest of it for God, our Country, and our Order.

Resolved, That we place ourselves upon record as being opposed to the appropriations by congress for sectarian Indian schools, and commend those representatives who asked for delay for future consideration.

Resolved, That the next session of the District oCnvention be held in Huntingdon, Feb. 22, 1895.

Resolved, That we heartily appreciate the kindness and hospitality of our brethren of Camp 59, the ladies and gentlemen who assisted in the entertainment of the delegates, and for the welcome extended.

R. J. COONS,
CHAS. W. HINEY.
W. H. WOLF,
Committee.

Some of the resolutions caused considerable discussion but all were approved, most of them unanimously. That referring to consolidation and to disapproval of the action of the state executive committee in dividing the county, notwithstanding it was contrary to the will of the membership, received practically unanimous endorsement.

Bill of secretary tor $9.22 for printing calls to date and for envelopes and postage was approved and order granted for same.

On motion of C. W. Hiney, J. E. Giffin, of Saltillo, was unanimously endorsed for district president for the ensuing year. Mr Giffin was called upon and addressed the convention. His remarks were enthusiastic and inspiring. Rev. William Brill, of Mount Union, appeared before the convention and made a briet address. Rev.B.F.G. McGee who two or three times during the sessions had electrified the convention was again called upon and spoke very feelingly and effectively.

The convention adjourned at 5.15 o'clock by singing doxology. Benediction was pronounced by Rev. McGee.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the M. E. church, at which Rev. F. W. Curry presided. Recitations were delivered by Misses Prudie Miller, Myrtie Wright, Katie Brumbaugh and Master Jesse Swope. These recitations were all especially adapted to the occasion and were excellently delivered.

Rev. William Brill, the speaker of the evening, was introduced to the audience and for seventy minutes held the closest attention of his hearers by his eloquence. The principles of the Sons of America was his theme and his long membership in the order enabled him to enunciate these principles with clearness and emphasis. He claimed for the order that it was a school for national, religious and practical patriotism. Rev. Curry made a few remarks and the service was closed with the doxology and benediction.

We believe the delegates and visiting brethren were well pleased with the results of the convention and public meeting, and carried away with them kind remembrances of their sojourn in our town.

The convention was made up of men of ability, representative of the order in general, and the proceedings were characterized by harmonious action. A finer body of men never came together in this community.

AND now comes the intelligence that Debs is to be the peoples' party candidate for governor of Indiana. Lewelling, Altgeld, Hogg, Waite, Pennoyer—what a list of chief magistrates that party has furnished the country? Why shouldn't Debs be of the number? The footprints made by such men on the sands of time will be so speedily eradicated by the wave of Americanism which is bound to sweep over this country that the future historian will not care to mention their names. So may it be.

THE name of Congressman Mahon, the able representative from this district, appears among the list of fifty-eight members of the lower house who dared to vote against the use of public money for sectarian purposes. Two others from Pennsylvania voted as he did. They were C. W. Stone and H. H. Bingham. May their tribe increase.

THERE is some prospect of another issue of $50,000,000 of government bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury. Verily, the "surplus" will not annoy the coming administration, no matter what its political complexion may be.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

CAUTION NOTICE.—I have purchased the following articles at constable's sale and left the same on the premises of John Spangler, of Cass township: 1 brown mare, 1 bay mare, 1 bay colt, six milch cows, three head of young cattle, 5 calves, 20 sheep, 7 head hogs, 1 brood sow and 9 pigs, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 spring wagon, 1 buggy, 1 mower, hay rake, cultivator, spring tooth harrow, sled, 2 furrow plows, 2 shovel plows, set buggy harness, 2 set work harness, wind mill, 2 grain cradles, wheat, oats, rye, hay, corn in the ground, hay ladders, lot of lumber and household and kitchen furniture. All persons are hereby notified to not meddle or interfere with said property.

SUSAN B. SPANGLER.
Cass Twp., July 25, 1894.

SHOES

SHOES

TO PLOW IN,
TO SWEAT IN,
TO LOAF IN.

SHOES

SHOES for the Ladies

TO WORK IN,
TO SHOP IN,
TO REST IN.

SHOES for the Children

TO SPEND VACATION IN,
TO STAY AT HOME IN,

At the Live GENERAL Store of **S.B.MYERS,** Opposite OPERA - HOUSE, Huntingdon.

CONGRESS,

Whether it adjourns or not, we are ready for the Spring Trade. We have refitted our store room and put in an attractive

5c and 10c Counter,

With an array of Useful Goods. House-cleaning is now on the first page, and we are prepared for it with

Lace Curtains from 47c pair up.
Poles, 18c, complete.
Roller Blinds at 20c.
Oil Cloths, Linolium, etc.

On hand now a second lot of

Choice Dress Goods,

Also, a splendid bargain in yard-wide Muslin at 5 cents. The most handsome lot of Ladies'

Oxfords and Shoes

From 50 cents to $300, in Huntingdon.

Lynn's Novelty Store,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Are You Awake

to the fact that every cent or dollar saved is so much made?

Are You Aware

that money can be saved by taking advantage of the cash bargains to be had at our store?

Do You Know

that we keep the best assorted stock of General Merchandise in town? We know this. In Dry Goods we can offer you just as good bargains and just as good goods as you can get by seuding away from home.

Come And See

what bargains we can give you.

J. G. Gillam.

CHAS. INGWERS,

The Pittsburg Merchant Tailor, has his

Seasonable STYLES

Ready for his customers, who are requested to come in and inspect them.

White and Blue Front. Division St., **Mount Union,** Penn'a.

FISHER,

THE BAKER,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

BREAD,

CAKES

for Weddings. Parties, Entertainments a Specialty.

A Finer,

or more varied assortment of Cakes cannot be found anywhere than can be seen daily at our store room.

Prompt attention given to orders by mail. Telephone connection.

G.W.FISHER, 477 Penn St., Huntingdon.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Aug. 8, 1894

LOCAL NOTES.

—Miss Louella Wilson is visiting friends in Altoona.

—Misses Lnie Wood and Laura Gillam visited friends in Huntingdon last week.

—Miss Minnie Simpson, of Mill Creek, is visiting among relatives and friends in Mapleton.

—Miss Lydia Smith, of Philadelphia, is spending some time among parents and friends in this vicinity.

—The Pennsylvania railroad carpenters put down a new platform about the depot at this place last week.

—David Simpson, of Mill Creek, spent a few hours among Mapleton friends last Thursday evening.

—L. R. Smith, of Cass township, has been elected teacher of the Shaffersville school in Morris township.

—Jesse Corbin, wife and child and Miss Grace Lamberson spent Sunday with friends in Juniata township.

—J. Melvin Miller, accompanied by his sister Prudie, spent Sunday among relatives and friends in Huntingdon.

—The Ladies' Aid Society of the U. B. church will have ice cream for sale at their church on Saturday evening.

—Mrs. H. C. Bratton and daughter, of Harrisburg, spent a few hours last Saturday with her father in Mapleton.

—The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian church will meet tomorrow afternoon at the residence of Mrs. A. B. Gillam.

—The Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad last month had the largest tonnage for any single month in the history of the road.

—When a man goes fishing and acknowledges that he didn't catch anything, you can lend him money and be sure of getting it back.

—A new covered porch in front of the residence portion of the Juniata House adds much to the comfort of Levi Wright and family.

—Miles Quarry, of Cass township, received a chopping mill a few days ago and will put it in running order shortly on his farm in Hare's valley.

—Miss May Dell, a very pleasant young lady, of Lewistown, has been enjoying herself during the past few days among friends in and about Mapleton.

—M. E. church services for next Sabbath: Sunday school, 9 A. M.; preaching services, 10.15 A. M.; Junior League, 3.30 P. M.; Senior Leauge, 6.30 P. M.

—A number of young men from this place attended the picnic in Trough Creek valley last Saturday and speak very complimentary of the treatment they received.

—A. F. Wagoner, of Huntingdon, was in town a short time Saturday evening. He has been elected to teach a school in Clay township during the coming winter.

—R. J. Coons, editor of the Orbisonia *Dispatch*, was a delegate to the P. O. S. of A. convention last Friday. Saturday morning we were favored with a pleasant call from him.

—The long drouths of this season have been considered unpropitious for the growth of vegetation but a plum growth in M. L. Rex's lot has grown 6 feet 7 inches during this summer.

—Newport *Ledger*: Stephens's are trump in Howe township. Two are school directors, and on Saturday the school board elected a teacher named Stephens for each of the schools in the township.

—The ladies of the G. A. R. in Philadelphia have purchased a property recently occupied as the Presbyterian home for aged couples, which will be used as a home for aged veterans and their wives.

—William Clemens, of this place, employed at Kendig's heading factory, Huntingdon, had three fingers of his left hand badly lacerated one day last week by getting them in too close contact with one of the cutters.

—The heirs of the late Rev. William Holtappel, of Hollidaysburg, on Thursday sued St. Mary's Catholic church, of Altoona, for $10,000, loaned the congregation by Holtappel when he was pastor of the church, some years ago, to build parochial schools. The church is not incorporated, and individual suits were brought against the 2,200 members of the congregation.

—No matter whether this weather is hot as blazes or cold as icebergs, the newspaper advertisement finds its way to the home of the intelligent buyer. Business men who want to be enterprising should make a note of this fact.

—James E. Glasgow, the Cass township grape grower, spent a short time with us on Monday. He was on his way to visit friends in Altoona and was accompanied by his son who is associated with a prominent musical firm of Philadelphia.

—Collector John A. Toomey has received the duplicates for borough, school and special taxes for 1894. Until October 1st taxpayers will be entitled to a discount of 5 per cent. and in such times as this all who can should take advantage of the discount.

—John Shoop, of Hare's valley, has bern critically ill during the past week and but little hope of his recovery is entertained. He was slightly better yesterday. His son, George, who is located in Chicago, has been telegraphed for and is expected to arrive to-day.

—A grand missionary campmeeting will be held by the colored folks in Abram Speck's grove at Mill Creek, this county, commencing August 11th, and continuing ten days. The meeting will be conducted by Rev. Geo. Bosley, of Washington, D. C. Singing by the Bell jubilee troupe of Huntingdon.

—The new mill at this place is completed and was started last Saturday. It has been demonstrated that the engine will not furnish sufficient power to run the machinery satisfactorily and we understand a new engine has been ordered. We hope this industry may be a great success to the projectors of it.

—A basket picnic under the auspices of the Sunday schools of this place will be held in the grove south of town near the residence of Joseph Grove next Saturday. The Presbyterian school has taken the initiative in this matter and the other schools have been invited to join. Everybody will be cordially welcomed. Music will be furnished by the Mapleton cornet band and the McConahy drum corps.

—The stage route between Cassville and Mapleton must be more profitable than is generally supposed as a second hack was put on the route by another party on Monday and will make daily trips. The impression prevails that the object of this new line is to break up the route entirely in the interests of the route from Mill Creek. Mr. McClain run the first line between Mapleton and Cassville and this being the more convenient route it is to the interests of all that he receive the patronage of those along the line.

—Following are the officers of Alexandria Castle, No. 150, K. G. E., of Alexandria, for the ensuing six months' term: Past chief, J. C. Isenberg; noble chief, Chas. Estep; vice chief, Orvel Henney; high priest, Wm. Henney; venerable hermit, H. A. Tyson; master of records, C. T. Swoope; clerk of exchequer, Mannassa Isenberg; keeper of exchequer, M. C. Neff; sir herald, Geo. W. Lloyd; worthy bard, J. N. Patterson; worthy chamberlain, Henry Lloyd; ensign, J. B. Kean; esquire, B. C. Isenberg; first guardsman, J. C. Laird; second guardsman, L. G. Knode; trustees, L. G. Knode, Henry Lloyd, Wm. Piper; representative to the Grand Castle, H. Lloyd.

—The amount of work that can be done by a man in a few years when aggregated seems marvelous. S. B. Neice and M. P. Truax have been loading damp sand for the Mapleton Sand Company during the past seven years. Monday morning they concluded they would figure up their work in that period. They loaded 6428 cars. Supposing that each car contained 22 tons (a very low estimate), they handled 141,416 tons. If each car were 32 feet long what they have loaded would make a string almost 39 miles in length—over 107 trains of 60 cars each. With these men sand loading is a science. They fill a wheelbarrow—400 pounds—with 18 shovelfulls, or 90 shovelfulls to the ton. A little calculation shows they must in that time have handled nearly 13,000,000 shovelsfull. It seldom occurs that the company have any extra freight to pay on account of under or excessive weight. Much of this work has been done at night and these men seem able to keep it up for several more periods of seven years each.

—The American Carnival will be held at Pen-Mar August 30, under the auspices of the potriotic orders of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, embracing the Patriotic Order Sons of America, O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M., G. A. R., etc. It is intended to make this gathering the largest ever held at this resort. Invitations have been issued to many organizations. There will be patriotic orations and music and patriotic decorations on a gorgeous scale.

—The most dangerous counterfeit of United States money discovered for years was announced from the treasury department last Thursday. Because it is so difficult of detection from the genuine note the counterfeit is described in minute detail by the secret service in order to put the public upon its guard. The counterfeit is of the $10 legal tender note, series of 1880, check letter B, face plate No. 2250, back plate No. 2292, signed by W. S. Rosecrans, register; James W. Hyatt, treasurer, and bearing a portrait of Webster and a large round red seal. We haven't any of them.

Mrs. Maggie Kennedy.

The remains of Mrs. Maggie Kennedy, of Huntingdon, were brought to Mapleton for burial last Monday evening. Mrs. Kennedy was a daughter of the late Samuel Wilson, of Mapleton, and was a native of Franklin connty. She spent much of her life in Mapleton and was well known here. About eight years ago she married Joseph Kennedy, of Huntingdon. Her illness was of about six weeks duration, resulting in her death at 4 o'clock last Sunday evening. Deceased was aged about 32 years. Besides her husband and three children, two brothers and three sisters survive her. They are H. L. Wilson, of Trough Creek; Matthew Wilson, of Path Valley, Franklin county; Mrs. Jno. Wimer, of Huntingdon; Mrs. F. R. Dell, of Everett, Mrs. B. F. Baker, of Mapleton, and Mrs. David Lamberson, of Philadelphia. The funeral services at this place were conducted by Rev. D. H. Campbell. The ITEM extends sympathy to the bereaved friends.

Ready for the Boys in Blue.

The more than 1,300 committemen comprising the Citizens' Executive Board of Pittsburg are hustling for all they are worth to make the 28th National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held in that city September 10–15 next, a big success. The indications are for a tremenduous turnout of veterans. More than 25,000 of them have been assigned to free quarters, to say nothing of the 5,000 to 10,000 who have reserved paid quarters and the 5,000 resident Grand Army men who will not need to secure accommodations. This means that there will be over 50,000 of the "boys in blue" in Pittsburg during encampment week.

There will be three grand parades: the Naval Veterans on the 10th, the Grand Army proper on the 11th and the Union Ex-Prisoners of War on the 12th. Pittsburg will be no more lavishly decorated than ever in its history. There will be about 125 reunions of army associations and about 10 conventions of national organizations of various kinds. On the evening of September 11th there will be six grand camp-fires, presided over by soldiers of renown. It is confidently hoped that Ex-President Harrison and Gov. McKinley will attend. Gov. Pattison and his staff will be guests of honor also.

There will be a number of triumphal arches and preparations have been made for such a display of electrical and natural gas illuminations and fire works as has never before been seen in Western Pennsylvania. In addition to the hotels in Pittsburg the citizens have thrown open their homes to make welcome everyone of the 300,000 strangers expected that week.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with pneumonia succeeding la grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons', Mapleton and Mill Creek.

Too Many Being Killed.

The Pennsylvania railroad proposes to cause the arrest of all persons who are hereafter found stealing rides on freight trains. The officials are moved to take this action by the great loss of life from this cause during the past two or three months. The number of tramps and others who get on the trains has so increased of late that Supt. Robert Pitcairn stated yesterday, with apparent seriousness, that there were more people riding on the freights than on the passenger trains.

The plans of the company for managing the trouble are not fully matured, but the making of arrests will begin at once. Special officers will be put on a number of the most important freights, and the tramps arrested will be lodged in the jails of the counties where they happen to be caught. One of the reasons that the company has hesitated so long to act in the matter is that they would have to put a number of counties to great expense. Supt. Pitcairn said:

I scarcely know what will be done with the large number of men it may be necessary to arrest, and am hopeful that we shall soon be able to break the thing up without going very far along this line. The newspapers can help us if they will just call attention to a few features of the trouble. We are not moved to act by any inconvenience to ourselves, but because we are horrified at the number of lives which have recently been lost. An average of more than one man a day has been killed on the Pennsylvania's main line during, probably, the past two months, who was either getting on or off a train or walking on the tracks. It has not been so very long ago that we were not both bothered much with persons getting on our freights, and indeed we should not mind it now if it were not that so many are killed. They do not cause any disturbance like the Coxey armies in the West, though that craze is undoubtedly the cause of it. A great many young men have read about it and caught a fever to be on the move. They are not going anywhere, but the effect is as bad as if they were. Most of those killed are young men, and we usually learn that they have respectable old parents somewhere. If we can only get them aroused to the horror of the thing, so that it will stop, we shall feel more satisfaction in the lives that are saved than in any convenience that may result to the railroad.—*Pittsburg Times.*

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad for Mount Gretna Farmers' Encampment.

From August 20th to 25th, inclusive, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell, for the above occasion, round trip tickets to Mount Gretna and return *at rate of one fare for the round trip*, from principal stations between East Liberty and Bryn Mawr, on the Northern Central Railway north of and including Lutherville, and on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division. These tickets will be valid for return passage until August 25th, inclusive.

Four Big Successes.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery, for consumption, coughs and colds, each bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters, the great remedy for liver, stomach and kidneys, Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. B. O'Connor & Sons.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—

(Estate of Andrew and Mary Parsons, dec'd.)

The undersigned, trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court of the county of Huntingdon, to sell the real estate of Andrew and Mary Parsons, both late of Shirley township, deceased, under proceedings in partition, will on

Friday, August 17, 1894,

at one o'clok in the afternoon, expose the following described real estate to public sale, on the premises in Shirley township, county of Huntingdon, Penna., viz:

All that certain TRACT OF LAND situate in the township of Shirley, Huntingdon county, Pa., bounded by lands of Joseph Parsons, Thomas Vaughn and others, containing 68 ACRES, 18 PERCHES, more or less.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, one third in one year, one sixth in two years thereafter, with interest, and one sixth at the death of Rebecca Parsons, interest thereon to be paid to her annually during her lifetime.

MARTIN PARSONS, Trustee,
Aughwick Mills, Pa.

W. H. & J. S. WOODS, Attorneys,
ts. Huntingdon, Pa.

WANTED Energetic men to sell our choice and complete line of Nursery stock and seed potatoes. Highest salary and commission paid weekly, paying and permanent position guaranteed and success assured to good men. Special inducements to beginners, experience not necessary. Exclusive territory and your own choice of same given. Do not Delay.

ALLEN NURSERY CO.,
Growers and Propagators, Rochester, N.Y.

Spring Goods

Have now taken the place of Heavier Weights, and as usual, we are up to the times. Our shelves are well stocked with a line of these goods and at prices to suit the times. We are headquarters for Hardware, Fish and Salt. Paints and Oils always on hand. Our stock is complete in every department. Come and see what value you will receive for your money. Thankful for your patronage in the past, and solicitous for the future,

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

A Happy New Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Tragedy of Dress."

TEXT: "Whose adorning let it not be that outward adorning of plaiting the hair and the wearing of gold or of putting on of apparel, but let it be the hidden man of the heart."—I Peter iii., 3, 4.

That we should all be clad is proved by the opening of the first wardrobe in paradise, with its apparel of dark green. That we should all, as far as our means allow us, be beautifully and gracefully appareled is proved by the fact that God never made a wave but He gilded it with golden sunbeams, or a tree but He garlanded it with blossoms, or a sky but He studded it with stars, or allowed even the smoke of a furnace to ascend but He columned and turreted and domed and scrolled it into outlines of indescribable gracefulness. When I see the apple orchards of the spring and the pageantry of the autumnal forests, I come to the conclusion that, if nature does ever join the church, while she may be a Quaker in the silence of her worship, she never will be a Quaker in the style of her dress. Why the notches of a fern leaf or the stamen of a water lily? Why, when the day departs, does it let the folding doors of heaven stay open so long when it might go in so quickly?

One summer morning I saw an army of a million spears, each one adorned with a diamond of the first water—I mean the grass, with the dew on it. When the prodigal came home, his father not only put a coat on his back, but jewelry on his hand. Christ wore a beard. Paul, the bachelor apostle, not afflicted with any sentimentality, admired the arrangement of a woman's hair when he said in his epistle, "If a woman have long hair, it is a glory unto her."

There will be a fashion in heaven as on earth, but it will be a different kind of fashion. It will decide the color of the dress, and the population of that country, by a beautiful law, will wear white. I say these things as a background to my sermon to show you that I have no prim, precise, prudish or cast iron theories on the subject of human apparel. But the goddess of fashion has set up her throne in this world, and at the sound of the timbrels we are all expected to fall down and worship. The Old and New Testament of her Bible are the fashion plates. Her altars smoke with the sacrifice of the bodies, minds and souls of 10,000 victims. In her temple four people stand in the organ loft, and from them there comes down a cold drizzle of music, freezing on the ears of her worshipers. This goddess of fashion has become a rival of the Lord of heaven and earth, and it is high time that we unlimbered our batteries against this idolatry When I come to count the victims of fashion, I find as many masculine as feminine. Men make an easy tirade against woman, as though she were the chief worshiper at this idolatrous shrine, and no doubt some men in the more conspicuous part of the pew have already cast glances at the more retired part of the pew, their look a prophecy of generous distribution. My sermon shall be as appropriate for one end of the pew as for the other

Men are as much the idolators of fashion as women, but they sacrifice on a different part of the altar, With men the fashion goes to cigars and clubrooms and yachting parties and wine suppers. In the United States the men chew up and smoke $100,000,000 worth of tobacco every year. That is their fashion. In London not long ago a man died who started in life with $750,000, but he ate it all up in gluttonies, sending his agents to all parts of the earth for some rare delicacy for the palate, sometimes one plate of food costing him $300 or $400. He ate up his whole fortune and had only a guinea left. With that he bought a woodcock and had it dressed in the very best style, ate it, gave two hours for digestion, then walked out on Westminster bridge and threw himself into the Thames and died, doing on a large scale what you and I have often seen done on a small scale. But men do not abstain from millinery and elaboration of skirt through any superiority of humility. It is only because such appendages would be a blockade to business. What would sashes and trains three and a half yards long do in a stock market? And yet men are the disciples of fashion just as much as women. Some of them wear boots so tight they can hardly walk in the paths of righteousness. And there are men who buy expensive suits of clothes and never pay for them, and who go through the streets in great stripes of color like animated checkerboards. I say these things because I want to show you that I am impartial in my discourse, and that both sexes, in the language of the surrogate's office, shall "share and share alike." As God may help me, I shall show you what are the destroying and deathful influences of inordinate fashion.

The first baneful influence I notice is in fraud, illimitable and ghastly. Do you know that Arnold of the revolution proposed to sell his country in order to get money to support his wife's wardrobe? I declare here before God and this people that the effort to keep up expensive establishments in this country is sending more business men to temporal perdition than all other causes combined. What was it that sent Gilman to the penitentiary and Philadelphia Morton to the watering of stock, and the life insurance presidents to perjured statements about their assets, and has completely upset our American finances? What was it that overthrew the United States secretary at Washington, the crash of whose fall shook the continent? But why should I go to these famous defaultings to show what men will do in order to keep up great home style and expensive wardrobe when you and I know scores of men who are put to their wits' end and are lashed from January to December in the attempt? Our politicians may theorize until the expiration of their terms of office as to the best way of improving our monetary condition in this country. It will be of no use, and things will be no better until we can learn to put on our heads and backs and feet and hands no more than we can pay for.

There are clerks in stores and banks on limited salaries who, in the vain attempt to keep the wardrobe of their family as showy as other folks' wardrobes, are dying of muffs and diamonds and shawls and high hats, and they have nothing left except what they give to cigars and wine suppers, and they die before their time, and they will expect us ministers to preach about them as though they were the victims of early piety, and after a high class funeral, with silver handles at the side of the coffin of extraordinary brightness, it will be found out that the undertaker is cheated out of his legitimate expenses. Do not send to me to preach the funeral sermon of a man who dies like that. I will blurt out the whole truth and tell that he was strangled to death by his wife's ribbons. Our countries are dressed to death. You are not surprised to find that the putting up one public building in New York cost millions of dollars more than it ought to have cost when you find that the man who gave out the contracts paid more than $5000 for his daughter's wedding dress. Cashmeres of a thousand dollars each are not rare on Broadway. It is estimated that there are 10,000 women in these two cities who have expended on their personal array $4000 a year.

What are men to do in order to keep up such home wardrobes? Steal? That is the only respectable thing they can do! During the last fifteen years there have been innumerable fine businesses shipwrecked on the wardrobe. The temptation comes in this way: A man thinks more of his family than of all the world outside, and if they spend the evening in describing to him the superior wardrobe of the family across the street that they cannot bear the sight of the man is thrown on his gallantry and on his pride of family, and without translating his feelings into plain language he goes into extortion and issuing false stock and skillful penmanship in writing somebody else's name at the foot of a promissory note, and they all go down together—the husband to the prison, the wife to the sewing machine, the children to be taken care of by those who were called poor relations. Oh, for some new Shakespeare to arise and write the tragedy of human clothes!

Will you forgive me if I say in tersest shape possible that some of the men have to forge and to perjure and to swindle to pay for their wives' dresses. I will say it whether you forgive me or not!

Again, inordinate fashion is the foe of all Christian almsgiving. Men and women put so much in personal display that they often have nothing for God and the cause of suffering humanity. A Christian man cracking his Palais Royal glove across the back by shutting up his hand to hide the cent he puts into the poorbox. A Christian woman, at the story of the Hottentots, crying copious tears into a $25 handkerchief and then giving a two cent piece to the collection, thrusting it under bills so people will not know but it was a $10 goldpiece. One hundred dollars for incense to fashion; two cents for God. God gives us ninety cents out of every dollar. The other ten cents by command of His Bible belong to Him. Is not God liberal according to His tithing system laid down in the Old Testament? Is not God liberal in giving us ninety cents out of a dollar when He takes but ten? We do not like that. We want to have ninety-nine cents for ourselves and one for God.

Now, I would a great deal rather steal ten cents from you than from God. I think one reason why a great many people do not get along in worldly accumulation faster is because they do not observe this divine rule. God says, "Well, if that man is not satisfied with ninety cents of a dollar, then I will take the whole dollar, and I will give it to the man or woman who is honest with Me." The greatest obstacle to charity in the Christian church to-day is the fact that men expend so much money on their table, and women so much on their dress, they have got nothing left for the work of God and the world's betterment. In my first settlement at Belleville, N. J., the cause of missions was being presented one Sabbath, and a plea for the charity of the people was being made, when an old Christian man in the audience lost his balance and said right out in the midst of the sermon, "Mr. Talmage, how are we to give liberally to those grand and glorious causes when our families dress as they do?" I did not answer that question. It was the only time in my life when I had nothing to say.

Again, inordinate fashion is distraction to public worship. You know very well there are a good many people who come to church just as they go to the races—to see who will come out first. What a flutter it makes in church when some woman with extraordinary display of fashion comes in! "What a love of a bonnet!" says one. "What a perfect fright!" says 500. For the most merciless critics in the world are fashion critics. Men and women with souls to be saved passing the hour in wondering where that man got his cravat or what store that woman patronizes.

In many of our churches the preliminary exercises are taken up with the discussion of wardrobes. It is pitiable. Is it not wonderful that the Lord does not strike the meeting houses with lightning? What distraction of public worship! Dying men and and women, whose bodies are soon to be turned into dust, yet before three worlds strutting like peacocks, the awful question of the soul's destiny submerged by the question of navy blue velvet and long fan train skirt, long enough to drag up the church aisle, the husband's store, office, shop, factory, fortune and the admiration of half the people in the building! Men and women come late to church to show their clothes. People sitting down in a pew or taking up a hymnbook, all absorbed at the same time in personal array, to sing:

> Rise, my soul, and stretch thy wings;
> Thy better portion trace.
> Rise from transitory things
> Toward heaven, thy native place.

I adopt the Episcopalian prayer and say, "Good Lord, deliver us!"

Insatiate fashion also belittles the intellect. Our minds are enlarged or they dwindle just in proportion to the importance of the subject on which we constantly dwell. Can you imagine anything more dwarfing to the human intellect than the study of fashion? I see men on the street who, judging from their elaboration, must have taken two hours to arrange their apparel. After a few years of that kind of absorption, which one of McAllister's magnifying glasses will be powerful enough to make the man's character visible? They all land in idiocy.

I have seen men at the summer watering places, through fashion, the mere wreck of what they once were. Sallow of cheek. Meagre of limb. Hollow at the chest. Showing no animation save in rushing across a room to pick up a lady's fan. Simpering along the corridors the same compliments they simpered twenty years ago. A New York lawyer at United States Hotel, Saratoga, within our hearing, rushed across a room to say to a sensible woman, "You are as sweet as peaches!" The fools of fashion are myriad. Fashion not only destroys the body, but it makes idiotic the intellect.

Yet, my friends, I have given you only the milder phase of this evil. It shuts a great multitude out of heaven. The first peal of thunder that shook Sinai declared, "Thou shalt have no other God before Me," and you will have to choose between the goddess of fashion and the Christian God. There are a great many seats in heaven, and they are all easy seats, but not one seat for the devotee of fashion. Heaven is for meek and quiet spirits. Heaven is for those who think more of their souls than of their bodies. Heaven is for those who have more joy in Christian charity than in dry goods religion. Why, if you, with your idolatry of fashion, should somehow get into heaven, you would be for putting a French roof on the "house of many mansions." Give up this idolatry of fashion or give up heaven. What would you do standing beside the Countess of Huntington, whose joy it was to build chapels for the poor, or with that Christian woman of Boston who fed 1500 children of the street at Faneuil Hall on New Year's day, giving out as a sort of doxology at the end of the meeting a pair of shoes to each one of them, or those Dorcases of modern society who have consecrated their needles to the Lord, and who will get eternal reward for every stitch they take?

Oh, men and women, give up the idolatry of fashion! The rivalries and the competitions of such a life are a stupendous wretchedness. You will always find some one with brighter array and with more palatial residence, and with lavender kid gloves that make a tighter fit. And if you buy this thing and wear it you will wish you had bought something else and worn it. And the frets of such a life will bring the crow's feet to your temples before they are due, and when you come to die you will have a miserable time. I have seen men and women of fashion die, and I never saw one of them die well. The trappings off, there they lay on the tumbled pillow, and there were just two things that bothered them—a wasted life and a coming eternity. I could not pacify them, for their body, mind and soul had been exhausted in the worship of fashion, and they could not appreciate the gospel. When I knelt by their bedside, they were mumbling out their regrets and saying: "O God! O God!" Their garments hung up in the wardrobe, never again to be seen by them. Without any exception, so far as my memory serves me, they died without hope and went into eternity unprepared.

The most ghastly deathbeds on earth are the one where a man dies of delirium tremens and the other where a woman dies after having sacrificed all her faculties of body, mind and soul in the worship of fashion. My friends, we must appear in judgment to answer for what we have worn on our bodies as well as for what repentences we have exercised with our souls.

On that day I see coming in Beau Brummel of the last century, without his cloak, like which all England got a cloak, and without his cane, like which all England got a cane, without his snuffbox, like which all England got a snuffbox—he, the fop of the ages, particular about everything but his morals, and Aaron Burr without the letters that down to old age he showed in pride to prove his early wicked gallantries, and Absalom without his hair, and Marchioness Pompadour without her titles, and Mrs. Arnold, the belle of Wall street, when that was the center of fashion, without her fripperies of vesture.

And in great haggardness they shall go away into eternal expatriation, while among the queens of heavenly society will be found Vasnti, who wore the modest veil before the palatial bacchanalians, and Handah, who annually made a little coat for Samuel at the temple, and Grandmother Lois, the ancestress of Timothy, who imitated her virtue, and Mary, who gave Jesus Christ to the world, and many of you, the wives and mothers and sisters and daughters of the present Christian church, who, through great tribulation, are entering into the kingdom of God. Christ announced who would make up the royal family of heaven when He said, "Whosoever doeth the will of God, the same is My brother, My sister, My mother."

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

163D DAY.—The Agricultural Appropriation bill was sent back to another conference.——Mr. Allen introduced a bill for the relief of the States.——The Senate passed a number of bills, including the House bill extending the annual term of the Life-saving Service and the House resolution extending the appropriations of the last fiscal year. ——The Sundry Civil bill was reported with amendments increasing by $2,538,301 the House appropriation.

164TH DAY.—The Senate voted to buy the Mahone lot for the Government Printing Office.——The conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill showed agreements and disagreements, and a further conference was ordered.——The General Deficiency bill was placed on the calendar, and so was the House Bankruptcy bill.——Some half dozen unimportant bills were passed.

165TH DAY.—Mr. Chandler introduced a resolution for the investigation of the Nova Scotia coal syndicate by the Sugar Trust Investigating Committee.——The conference report on the Agricultural Appropriation bill was agreed to. The Senate receded from its Russian thistle million-dollar amendment.——Most of the day was occupied in the consideration of the amendments offered by Senators to the Sundry Civil bill.

166TH DAY.—The Sugar Investigating Committee reported.——Mr. Chandler's resolution calling for the investigation of the Columbia Coal Company as affecting the tariff schedule was discussed.

167TH DAY.—The New Mexico and Arizona Statehood bills were reported.——The General Deficiency bill was passed.——The River and Harbor bill, reported from the conferees, was agreed to.

168TH DAY.—The Senate passed the bill to tax bank notes.——Private pension bills were passed, to the number of thirty-seven, and there were several other unimportant bills also passed, one of them making the city of Ocala, Fla., a port of entry.

The House.

187TH DAY.—Mr. Boutelle presented a resolution for recognition of the Hawaiian Republic. It was referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee.

188TH DAY.—The House transacted considerable business in the three and a half hours that it was in session, but little of it was important. Most of the bills passed were reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs.——Mr. Hatch reported the result of the conference on the Agricultural Appropriation bill—an agreemant on all items except the one appropriating $1,000,000 for the extirpation of the Russian thistle in the Northwest, put on the bill by the Senate. By an overwhelming vote the House determined to adhere to its disagreement, and to further confer about the amendment, as the Senate requested.

189TH DAY.—The Agricultural Appropriation bill was passed, the Senate having withdrawn its amendment regarding the Russian thistle.——The Funston-Moore contested election case was considered.

190TH DAY.—The House adopted the majority resolutions of the Committee on Elections, unseating Mr. Funston (Republican), of Kansas, and giving the title to the seat to H. L. Moore (Democrat). The vote stood 146 to 87.——Unimportant routine business consumed the remainder of the day.

191ST DAY.—Only routine business was transacted.

COST OF THE STRIKE.

One Railroad Alone Presents Chicago With a Bill for $450,000.

Bills for damages to railroad property by the strike rioters are now coming into the City Hall, Chicago, Ill. J. T. Brooks, Second Vice-President of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, has presented a bill which aggregates $449,691. The largest item is $401,691 for 729 freight cars destroyed and forty-two damaged. The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago has presented a bill of $21,347. The largest item is for fourteen freight cars destroyed and fifty-eight damaged.

Mayor Hopkins smiled when he saw the bills, and remarked: "Wait until we get through with them."

The Youngest Married Couple.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Fennett, of Sterling, Conn., are believed to be the youngest married couple in the United States. He is fourteen years and seven months and his wife is nine months younger.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR AUGUST 12.

Lesson Text: "Temptation of Jesus," Math. iv., 1-11 — Golden Text; Hebrews iv., 15—Commentary.

1. "Then was Jesus led up of the Spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil." He was born by the Spirit and baptized by the Spirit (Math i., 20; iii., 16), and now He is led by the Spirit into trial, for every servant must be tried. Consider the trials of Abraham, Joseph, Moses, David and other servants of the Lord. Think also of the testings of Israel, God's son, in the wilderness those forty years. We are taught to count it a blessed privilege to be tried and never to think it strange (Jas. i., 2, 12; I Pet. iv., 12). Jesus, although absolutely perfect in Himself, was made perfect through sufferings as the author of our salvation (Heb. ii., 10), and, while we are perfected forever in Him, yet we must suffer with Him if we would reign with Him (Heb. x., 14; II Tim. ii., 12). See I Cor x., 13.

2. "And when He had fasted forty days and forty nights He was afterward an hungered." Moses fasted forty days and nights on two different occasions (Deut. ix., 9, 18); Elijah also fasted forty days and nights on his way to and at the same Mount Horeb (I Kings xix., 8), the mountain of God, where He appeared to Moses in the burning bush (Ex. iii., 1, 2) and called him to deliver Israel. We find these three forty-day fasters on the mount of transfiguration, but when the cloud passed the disciples saw no one save Jesus only (Math. xvii., 8). We must see in it, at least, the entire subjugation of the natural and the sole supremacy of the spiritual.

3. "And when the tempter came to Him he said, If Thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread." Mark calls the tempter satan, and Luke calls him the devil. Both names are found in our lesson, satan signifying an adversary, and devil an accuser. This first temptation is after the manner of that in Eden and insinuates that God is not love, else He would not withhold anything from His children, much less the bread necessary for the body.

4. "But He answered and said, It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." Esau for food sold his birthright, and even Isaac thought too much of his food, while Adam and Eve, with every need supplied, sinned in the matter of eating, but Jesus, in great hunger and sore pressed, submits to God and resists the devil. "The life is more than meat, and the body is more than raiment" (Luke xii., 23). The main thing is to magnify the Lord rather than to pamper or even gratify self (Rom. xiv., 17).

5. "Then the devil taketh Him up into the Holy City and setteth Him on a pinnacle of the temple." Some one has said that faith crucifies the question "How?" So we ask not how this was done, but simply believe it and see the two in Jerusalem on some high part of the temple. The devil is fond of high places; the Spirit of God is lowly and teaches humility. My highest place is lying low at my Redeemer's feet.

6. "And saith unto Him, If Thou be the Son of God, cast Thyself down, for it is written, He shall give His angels charge concerning Thee, and in their hands they shall bear Thee up, lest at any time Thou dash Thy foot against a stone." It is as if he said, A Son of God should appear among the people in some befitting manner—come, as it were, down from heaven right in their midst. The first temptation was the lust of the flesh. This looks like the lust of the eyes. In Eden the tree seemed good for food and then pleasant to the eyes. Listen to the devil quoting Scripture, but compare Ps. xci., 11, and see how he misquotes it by omitting an important part.

7. "Jesus said unto him, It is written again, Thou shalt not tempt the Lord, thy God." Scripture does not contradict Scripture, but explains it and instructs us how to avoid its abuse. To tempt God is the opposite of waiting in the obedience and confidence of trust. It is in the line of presumption. There is no presumption in going where God sends you on His service, but there would be presumption in going to the same place or doing the same thing unsent of God just to make yourself a name and have the praise of men.

8. "Again, the devil taketh Him up into an exceeding high mountain and sheweth Him all the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them." Luke adds that He did it in a moment of time, and again we ask not how, but simply believe. He is called the prince and the god of this world (John xiv., 30; II Cor. iv., 4) and has more under his control than some care to believe, but only by permission and for a time. The kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdom of our Lord and His Christ, and He shall reign forever (Rev. xi., 15). If we will have power now, it will probably be from the devil; if we can wait and suffer awhile with Christ, we shall reign with Him forever.

9. "And saith unto Him, All these things will I give Thee if Thou wilt fall down and worship me." It is of satan to seek honor from men more than from God—angels do not thus (Rev. xxii., 8, 9). The antichrist will accept satan's offer in the last days as described in Rev. xiii. Jesus seems to refer to this when He says, "I am come in My Father's name, and ye receive Me not; if another shall come in his own name, him ye will receive (John v., 43). The mark of the beast may be the quickest and easiest way to honor, but it involves an eternity of torment with the devil and his angels (Rev. xiv., 9-11; Math. xxv., 41). May we be like the friends of Daniel who preferred the fiery furnace to the worship of the image (Dan. iii., 17, 18).

10. "Then saith Jesus unto him, Get thee hence, satan, for it is written, thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and Him only shalt thou serve." Thus is the third temptation overcome by the sword of the Spirit, and each quotation is from Deuteronomy. Eve fell by believing satan; Jesus overcome by believing God. If we would love not the world with its lust of the flesh, lust of the eyes and pride of life, it must be by being filled with the word and the Spirit.

11. "Then the devil leaveth Him, and, behold, angels came and ministered unto Him." Luke says that the devil left him for a season. We are to submit ourselves to God, resist the devil and he will flee from us (Jas. iv., 7). To this end we need the whole armor as described in Eph. vi., 13-18. It is well to bear in mind that we are for the present on the enemy's territory and wrestle with wicked spirits, but we need not be overcome. The angels are still administering spirits (Heb. i., 14) and care for the children of God. Let the stories of the angels and Elijah and Abraham, and Lot and Peter, be pondered prayerfully, believed simply and heartily, and we cannot but be profited.—Lesson Helper.

Dragged His Family Into Suicide.

One Satschowski, a locksmith, his wife and two sons hanged themselves at Berlin, Germany, without other apparent reason than that the father, a consumptive, compelled the others to join him in suicide.

CHANG DEGRADED.

Divested of the Yellow Jacket by the Emperor of China.

The Emperor of China has divested Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy and Prime Minister, of the yellow jacket in consequence of supposed remissness in prosecuting the war. Twenty thonsand Chinese have crossed the Yellow River, and 8000 have left Mouyden for Seoul. Double pay has been promised to ship's officers as a douceur. Deserters from Tien-Tsin have been beheaded.

The Emperor of China issued a manifesto in response to Japan's declaration of war. The manifesto declares that the Emperor accepts the war which Japan has thrust upon him and orders the Viceroys and commanders of the Imperial force to "root these pestilential Japanese from their lairs." The Emperor throws the whole blame for the shedding of blood upon the Japanese, who, he asserts, are fighting in an unjust cause.

WEIGHED 590 POUNDS.

Mrs. Walters Lost 250 Pounds in Three Weeks.

"Big Alice," a museum freak, whose name was Mrs. Hattie Walters, died at Camden, N. J., of blood poisoning. Mrs. Walters scratched her finger on a rusty nail three weeks before.

When in good health Mrs. Walters weighed 590 pounds. Her intense suffering reduced her weight until she only weighed 300 pounds at the time of her death. The door of the house in which she lived was too small to allow the coffin to enter, and the body had to be carried to the hearse on a cooling board.

Mrs. Walters had been a dime museum freak for a long while, and had been exhibited all over the world.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

31

MILK AND CREAM.			
Moderate receipts and warm weather caused a brisk and active market during the past week. The ruling price for platform surplus, at the various milk-receiving stations was $1.17 per can of 40 quarts. Exchange price, 2c. per quart.			
Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals	1,619,554		
Condensed milk, gals.	14,130		
Cream, gals	65,237		
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Penn., extras	$ 22	@$	22½
Western, extras	22	@	22½
Western, firsts	19	@	21
Western, thirds to seconds	14	@	18
State—Extra	20	@	21
Firsts	—	@	19
Seconds	—	@	16
Western Im. Creamery, firsts	16	@	17
Seconds	14	@	15
Western Factory, fresh, extras	14	@	15
Seconds to firsts	13	@	13½
Thirds	—	@	11½
Summer make	—	@	—
Rolls, fresh	—	@	—
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, white, fancy	—	@	8¾
Full cream, good to prime	8¼	@	8⅝
State Factory—Part skims, choice	5½	@	5¾
Part skims, com. to prime	3	@	4¾
Full skims	1½	@	2
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh	—	@	15
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	16
Western—Fresh, best	—	@	14
Duck eggs—South & West	—	@	—
Goose eggs	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1893, choice	—	@	3 20
Medium, 1893, choice	—	@	2 00
Pea, 1893, choice	—	@	1 95
Red kidney, 1893, choice	2 60	@	2 70
White Kidney, 1893, choice	2 40	@	2 45
Black turtle soup, 1893	1 95	@	2 00
Lima, Cal., 1893, ₱ 60 lbs.	—	@	2 55
Green peas, bbls, ₱ bush	1 07½	@	1 10
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Blackberries, Jersey, ₱ qt.	6	@	12
Plums, ₱ qt	—	@	—
Watermelons, each	6	@	20
Peaches, ₱ basket	—	@	—
Huckleberries, Jersey, ₱ qt.	6	@	10
Muskmelons, ₱ bbl	50	@	3 75
Raspberries, ₱ pint	8	@	10
Apples, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 50
Pears, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 50
Grapes, Del., ₱ lb	8	@	12
Currants, ₱ qt	—	@	—
HOPS.			
State—1893, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	11
1893, common to good	8	@	10
Pacific Coast, choice	11	@	11½
Common to prime	7	@	10
Old odds	4	@	6
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Good to choice ₱ 100 lb	85	@	90
Clover mixed	50	@	60
Straw—Long rye	50	@	65
Short rye	40	@	45
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	12½
Spring chickens, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	—	@	7½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	75
Geese, ₱ pair	90	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	30
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	9
Chickens, Phila, broilers	17	@	20
Western	12	@	16
Jersey, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Fowls, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Ducks, ₱ lb	7	@	13
Geese, ₱ lb	—	@	12
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 25
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	1 87
Sweets, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 50
Cabbage, ₱ 100	4 00	@	6 00
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Red, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	60	@	75
Beets, ₱ 100 bunches	—	@	—
Asparagus, ₱ doz	—	@	—
String beans, ₱ basket	1 75	@	2 00
Green peas, ₱ basket	1 00	@	2 00
Green corn, ₱ 100	50	@	1 25
Tomatoes, Jersey, ₱ box	75	@	1 50
Cucumbers, ₱ bushel	50	@	75
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	2 90	@	3 10
Spring Patents	3 55	@	3 75
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	55
May	—	@	—
Corn—No. 2	—	@	56½
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	40½
Track mixed	—	@	—
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	—	@	—
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6¾
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6	@	8
Milch Cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	7	@	9
Country dressed	6	@	8

Love Is Best.

Where Love built his humble nest,
Tired and thankful did I rest.
Sweeter rest there could not be,
Though the black night covered me!
And Love whispered: "Art thou blest?"
And I answered: "Love is best!"

Where Love built his nest I knew
Thorns beneath the rose-leaves grew.
Sweeter ros :s could not be,
Though keen thorns crept to me!
And Love whispered: "Art thou blest?"
And I answered: "Love is best!"

So, with Love abiding still,
I am Love's, to do his will;
So his lips on mine are laid—
So his hand my couch hath made!
Still he whispers: "Art thou blest?"
Still I answer: "Love is best!"
—FRANK L. STANTON in Atlanta Constitution.

THE LAWYER'S PLAN.

"Six months, with hard labor," said the magistrate to the prisoner.

"I'll be quits with you afore long," said the prisoner to the solicitor for the prosecution as he turned to descend to the cells.

For Joe Renshaw felt hurt. That particular solicitor, Benjamin Timpany—Joe made a note of the name and registered a resolution not to forget it—had conducted his case with a zeal that seemed to border on animus, otherwise Mr. Renshaw's explanation as to his presence on inclosed premises at midnight might have been accepted.

Mr. Timpany heard the words. He saw the glance that accompanied them. It was not a reassuring glance. If one met it by the light of a bull's eye at midnight—ugh! Mr. Timpany shuddered.

"Cleverest cracksman going. Joe!" said the sergeant in a tone almost of admiration. "Electric bells and all that sort of thing don't bother him a bit. He can get through an iron shutter as if it was brown paper."

Mr. Timpany's state of mind became less complacent than ever. He had done his duty to his client in insuring this desperado's conviction, but he began to wonder whether a man could do his duty too well.

He began to think how exposed his house was, how low the back garden wall, how close the balconies to the ground, how rusty the front door chain, and how insecure the window fastenings. There was, however, one consolation—he had six months' start of Mr. Renshaw.

Mr. Timpany's politeness to the policeman whose beat embraced his house and who had once been seen kissing his housemaid, was surprising, having regard to the indignation he had evinced when some time previously he had been informed of the housemaid incident.

The six months of his incarceration did not speed quite so quickly for Joe Renshaw as for Mr. Timpany.

Joe was averse to labor of any kind more especially the hard variety. He had, however, ample time and opportunity for meditation on what he considered the vindictive wickedness of Mr. Timpany and the means for its requital.

Artist as he was in his own line, in the operation contemplated he meant to excel himself. He would not hurry over it; he would bide his time. Everything comes, he reflected, to the man who waits. He would wait—on Timpany.

At last came the hour when he stepped forth a free man—anyway for a time. He began to look about for occupation, not work. He had had six months at that, and if he had cared for honest work outside prison walls, it would have been difficult to find.

One, two, three months since the expiration of Renshaw's sentence had expired and Mr. Timpany began to imagine that he had forgotten his promise and to sleep soundly at night. He even ventured occasionally to carry home documents of title and securities in his black bag and once more believe in the truth of the adage that an Englishman's house is his castle.

But one night, while Mr. Timpany was wrapped in gentle sleep, and his pajamas, a thin streak of white light glimmered for an instant along his black garden. Bendigo, who slept with one eye open, fancied he caught a glimpse of something that ought not to be there, and emitted a deep, warning growl.

Much to his surprise, as if by magic, a savory piece of horseflesh, just sufficiently underdone to suit the palate of so dainty a canine epicure, fell within a yard of his nose.

With the snorting growl that was his usual expression of delight, the bulldog rose and sniffed it. Then he licked it, and it tasted even more savory than it smelled.

Bendigo bolted it, and seeing no morsels lying about turned to regain his kennel, but ere he could reach it his limbs stiffened, and he rolled over without a groan—stone dead.

A few minutes later a marvellous centrebit was running its way silently but surely through one of Mr. Timpany's iron shutters.

Before long the shutter had been quietly pushed open, replaced, and Joe Renshaw was seated in the breakfast room, around which the bull's-eye flash was moving.

The disk of light rested a moment on a small cabinet, the lock of which Mr. Renshaw leisurely proceeded to neatly pick.

"Trademen's bills," he grunted, "all receipted. Wot a spendthrift the chap must be, throwin' away his money in payin' accounts! Some folks never knows the wally o' money. He earns his easier than I does."

Then, his list shoes making not the slightest sound he crept into a room which served Mr. Timpany for a kind of home office.

"This is better," chuckled the burglar, espying a safe in the corner, and once again the centrebit was called into operation. But it was a tough job, and file and crowbar had to be brought into play, and Mr. Renshaw's brow was moist before the door showed the slightest signs of yielding.

"If I had the man as made this here," he growled, "he'd never make no more. The idea o' folks 'avin' awkward furniture like this in their 'ouses! It's only out of aggravation to give folks unnecessary trouble over their work."

But at last the hinges gave way to the brutal but silent attacks of the jimmy where the file had bitten and gnawed, and Joe, quickly forcing the inner drawers, turned his bull's-eye on the contents.

"Well!" he said, and then he swore. "Arter all, nothin' but a pile o' dirty parchment not worth a crown," and he angrily turned over the bundles of deeds which represented tens of thousands of pounds.

But as the last drawer slid open a chuckle escaped him. There lay a bundle of crisp Bank of England notes, which Mr. Timpany had received on the completion of a conveyancing matter after office hours, on behalf of his client, too late to pay into the bank.

Stuffing the notes into his pocket, he gathered up his tools and prepared to depart. To his great joy, he saw upon the table a bottle of port wine and a tumbler.

"Oh, ain't 'e kind," he soliloquized, "to perwide refreshment as well as amusement? He might a' left it in a tureen, an' really I don't like drinkin' port out of a tumbler. Reckon he's too thirsty for wine glasses, an' mops it up here on the Q. T."

And taking up the bottle Mr. Renshaw placed it to his lips and drank and drank, until he had drained it to the dregs.

Replacing the bottle on the table, he picked up his tools. He was a bit tired after his exertions, though he had not felt it so unmistakably as now.

He slid into a chair to rest for a moment. He felt quite sleepy. If there had been more than half a bottle of port he would have fancied he was drunk.

"This won't do," he muttered. "I must get back to the pony trap. Wasser matter so sleep-eep-eepy! Ahoo!" And he yawned loudly.

He essayed to rise, but could not. For a moment he felt a thrill of fright, but it died away in a deep and drowning slumber. His arms sank upon the table and his head between them.

* * * * * *

And there, five hours later, Mr. Timpany, trotting down in his dressing gown, found him. For a moment he started, then he said:

"My friend's a man of his word. I thought he was, though I began to give him up. So the glass bottle on the wall, the bulldog, the electric bells and the iron shutters all failed me. But my own idea—the drugged bottle of wine which I've left in this room ever since this gentlemen's last sentence expired—has done its work admirably."

And then Mr. Timpany trotted upstairs for that patent alarm whistle and woke up all the sleepers in the locality—except the burglar, who slept on for several hours more and awoke to find himself seated on a hard deal board in a police station cell.

He is now beginning a term of twelve years' penal servitude, and his constant reflection is that it's "all through doing business with lawyers."
—London Tit-Bits.

The Remedies Instinct Prescribes.

Animals get rid of their pains by using dust, mud, clay, etc. Those suffering from fever restrict their diet, keep quiet, seek dark, airy places, drink water and sometimes plunge into it, says Colman's Rural Warld.

When a dog has lost his appetite he eats that species of grass known as dog's grass, which acts as an emetic and a purgative. Cats also eat grass. Sheep and cows when ill seek out certain herbs. An animal suffering from chronic rheumatism always keep as much as possible in the sun. The warrier ants have regularly organized ambulances. Latrellie cut the antenae of an ant, and other ants came and covered the wounded part with a transparent fluid secreted in their mouths.

When an animal has a wounded leg or arm hanging on, it completes the amputation by means of its teeth. A dog being stung on the muzzle by a viper was observed to plunge his head for several days into running water. The animal eventually recovered. A terrier hurt its right eye. It remained under a counter, avoiding light and heat, although it habitually kept close to the fire. It adopted a general treatment—rest and abstinence from food. The local treatment consisted in licking the upper surface of its paw, which it applied to the wounded eye.

Animals suffering from traumatic fever treat themselves by the continued application of cold water, which M. Delauney considers to be more certain than any of the other methods. In view of these interesting facts we are, he thinks, forced to admit that hygiene and therapeutics as practised by animals may, in the interest of physiology, be studied with advantage.

Many physicians have been keen observers of animals, their diseases and the methods adopted by them, in their instinct, to cure themselves, and have availed themselves of the knowledge so brought under their observation in their practice.

Rain-making.

Now as to the possibility of producing rain by artificial means. It is never safe to say what things are possible and what things are impossible to man. What the future may bring forth no one can tell. At the present time, however, there is no evidence to show that even the smallest local shower has been produced artificially. Further than that it is safe to say that no method of producing artificial rain has yet been publicly proposed which suggests to one familiar with the scientific principles involved even a possibility of success. That such attempts have received the official recognition and the financial support of Congress is only another evidence of the gross ignorance of scientific principles which is prevalent among our so-called educated men. That some of the men who advocate these wild schemes are honest in their motives cannot be questioned, but that all the professional rain-makers are conscienceless fakirs is scarcely more questionable. That many of them are able to submit testimony as to the efficacy of their system is equally true of every patent-medicine fraud and electric-healing quack who has ever swindled an ignorant public.
—Popular Science Monthly.

A Fantastic Bird.

One of the most fantastic of birds is the laughing owl of Florida and some other Southern parts. He sits well up in a tree late at night and emits a series of loud, strange ha-has that sound like half human laughter. The sound is sufficiently terrifying to a nervous camper unacquainted with the habit of the bird, though less gruesome than the unearthly call of the Chesapeake loon, heard at all hours of the night along the shores of that bay.
—New York Sun.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

AT Waynesboro Junction, Penn., James Wally, a farmer, was driving over the track when he was struck by the train. In the carriage with him were his wife and two children. Mr. Wally and one child have since died. Both horses were killed.

THE squall which swept the Hudson River, overturned, opposite Hastings, N. Y., a catboat containing seven young men, three of whom were drowned.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its birth.

THE annual camp meeting of the National Temperance Society began at Ocean Grove, N. J.

THE Armor Plate Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives visited the Carnegie works at Homestead, Penn.

RUSSELL D. HOYT, said to be the leader of a gang of counterfeiters of Treasury notes, was arrested in New York City by Government agents.

South and West.

MAYO COLLEGE, the leading educational institution of Northeast Texas, at Cooper, Delta County, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $100,000.

THE Michigan Republicans placed a full State ticket in the field, headed by Governor Rich, who was renominated on the first ballot.

THREE men were killed and several hurt, two of them fatally, by an explosion of dynamite in a Chicago stone yard. A railroad station 1500 feet away was damaged and a car wrecked.

STATE dispensaries in South Carolina opened. Local authorities in two towns arrested the dispensers.

THE North Dakota Prohibition State Convention named for Governor Roger Allin, of Park River.

GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON'S grave, at the Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn., was found partly opened, as if would-be robbers of his dust had been frightened off in the night.

BENJAMIN F. TUFTS, Chief Postal Clerk of the Rock Island Road, a trusted man, was arrested at Chicago by Inspector Stuart, charged with robbing the mails. His stealings, it is said, amount to $10,000.

THREE HUNDRED men went to work in the Pullman carshops, Pullman, Ill.

AT Elkhorn, W. Va., Anderson Holliday, a white man shot at Bob Calloway and missed him, but the bullet passed through the head of Wesly Cobb, killing him instantly. Holliday was arrested, but a mob of 300 armed colored men took him into the woods and hanged him to a tree, and then riddled his body with bullets.

AN election was held in Tennessee for five Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Criminal, Chancery and Circuit Courts, and all county officials, as well as members of the county courts. The vote polled was generally light. It was thought on the morning after the election that the Democratic ticket had received 15,000 majority.

FIRE which started in Huston Miles & Weeks's lumber yard, at Detroit, Mich., caused a loss of more than $50,000 and the death of one firemen and the serious injury of five others. Eugene McCarthy, pipeman of Engine Company 19, was killed.

Washington.

MR. GOZO TATENO, the ex-Japanese Minister, took leave of the President. Expressions of personal and national good will were exchanged.

THE Conferrees on the Tariff bill adjourned without reaching an agreement. Both House and Senate conferrees announced they would make no concessions.

SECRETARY GRESHAM ordered Minister Denby to return to Pekin immediately, believing war between China and Japan to be inevitable.

SECRETARY HERBERT has finally accepted the 300 tons of barbette armor intended for the battleship Oregon, represented by the seventeen-inch Carnegie Harveyized steel plate, which has been tried at Indian Head.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OLNEY decided to investigate grave charges against United States Judge Ricks, of Cleveland, Ohio, upon which impeachment proceeding may be based.

THE Strike Commissioners met in Washington and decided to begin their public inquiry at Chicago August 15.

JUDGE JOSEPH HOLT, who was Judge Advocate-General of the Army, and at one time acted as Secretary of War, died at his residence in Washington. His death was due indirectly to a fall sustained a few days before, but to which he paid little attention. Joseph Holt was born in Breckenridge County, Kentucky, on January 6, 1807.

EVIDENCE taken by the Senate Sugar Scandal Investigating Committee was made public.

COMMODORE MEADE was ordered to command the North Atlantic Station with the rank of Rear-Admiral.

SECRETARY CARLISLE accepted the Sixteenth and Spring Garden streets site as the location for the new Philadelphia Mint Building. The consideration agreed on is $305,000.

THE President nominated Commodore Erben to be a rear-admiral.

Foreign.

WHILE one big Chinese army is marching threugh Korea another is preparing to follow. Japan is said to have fired on the British flag in the recent naval fight.

SPANISH troops defeated the Malays a Mindanao, killing 250 of them.

THE White Star steamer Majestic ran down and sunk the fishing schooner Antelope in a fog off the Grand Banks, New Foundland. One member of the schooner's crew was drowned and another died from exhaustion.

THE keg containing $10,000 in gold that was stolen while in transit from New York to Paris, but not its contents, was found at a railway station near Paris.

THREE THOUSAND insurgent troops are marching upon Porto Alegre. This city is the capital of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

THE Spanish Government purchased three cruisers from English firms to protect her Philippine possessions against the Japanese.

THE trial of Santo Caserio, the murderer of President Carnot, was commenced at Lyons, France.

THE Newfoundland Legislature was opened; the Government has a majority of five over the Whitewayites.

THERE were thirteen deaths from cholera in the Netherlands and five in various parts of Germany.

THE members of the Wellman Aretic expedition, reported to be lost, were alive and well on June 17.

A PLEASURE-BOAT, laden with excursionists from Barmouth, capsized on the Muddach River, Wales. Ten of the passengers were drowned.

THE experts who are delving into the family history of Caserio Santo, the assassin of President Carnot, have discovered that four of his relatives died in insane asylums.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

BURNS is the slogger of the Brooklyns beyond a doubt.

ST. LOUIS has the poorest batting pitchers in the League

DUFFY, of Boston, is now at the head of the League batting list.

PHILADELPHIA now has more pitchers than any club in the League.

DOYLE, of the New Yorks, has developed into a great first baseman.

THE new blood seems to have done the Louisvilles a world of good.

THE secret of the heavy hitting in the Western League is a lively ball.

CINCINNATI has won just one game from Cleveland at Cincinnati this year.

TENNEY, the Boston backstop, wears a regulation football crop of black hair.

ANSON, of Chicago, is actually leading Brouthers, of Baltimore, in batting.

MCALEER, of Cleveland, is the unluckiest player in the League, as he is maimed every season.

IN Tenney Boston has, unquestionably, secured a fine catcher. He throws left-handed, like Clements.

EIGHT teams with a winning percentage of 500 or over is a record never before made in this country.

FARRELL, of New York, has caught in more games this season than any other man who wears the mask.

TREADWAY, of Brooklyn, is the most peculiar runner in the League. He doubles himself up and lopes.

BUCKLEY, of Pittsburg, says that three years is the average of a left-handed player's life in the big League.

THE Brooklyn-Washington series has closed. Nine games belong to Brooklyn and three to Washington.

A GOOD ball player, thoroughly alive to the interests of his club, will always run out a ball, no matter where it is hit.

THERE are still eight pitchers on the Cleveland staff—Young, Cuppy, Griffith, Fisher, Dewald, Knauss, Braunn and Mullane.

ONLY three clubs have succeeded in winning two games out of three in Baltimore this season—Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

NEITHER the Bostons nor the Philadelphias have been shut out this year. The pitcher who accomplishes the task against either should have a prize.

EX-PITCHER "TIM" KEEFE, of Philadelphia, has been appointed a League umpire in place of John McQuade, who resigned on account of ill health.

THOSE baseball cranks who last season objected to "pitchers' battles" and who demanded more batting certainly ought to be satisfied with the cannonading that is going on all over the country.

THE lads of Eton and Rugby, "Merrie England," have temporarily abandoned cricket for baseball, and some of the games recently played would do credit to the "nines" of American universities.

HARRY WRIGHT, chief of the National League umpires, says that the umpires are all too lenient regarding the balk rule and that many pitchers constantly violate the rule without as much as a caution.

THE race for the National League pennant is unquestionably the best on record, and this accounts in a measure for the heavy attendance at the games and the general enthusiasm manifested all over the country.

TED SULLIVAN, a Southern League manager, says the sight of the year was Esterbrook trying to play ball. He lasted but one day with New Orleans. He played in the outfield and didn't come within thirty feet of a single fly ball.

EWING says that Clarkson's arm is hopelessly gone. The muscles are so tied up that he will never be able to again pitch winning ball. If this is true, the once great battery, Bennett and Clarkson, will drift into retirement the same season.

Now comes the Kansas City Club with a record of thirty-nine runs captured from Grand Rapids. Nothing like this has been seen since the Red Stockings toured the country mopping up local clubs with scores of 115 to 8 or thereabouts. If it is to continue the pitching will have to be done by machinery.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	55	30	.647	Brooklyn	43	40	.518
Baltimore	52	30	.634	Cincinnati	40	45	.471
New York	53	32	.624	Chicago	38	47	.447
Cleveland	48	35	.578	St. Louis	37	53	.411
Pittsburg	46	40	.535	Louisville	29	58	.333
Philadel.	43	38	.531	Wash'ng'n.	25	61	.291

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

A Cash Balance of $119,065,352—Gold Reserve $45,024,393 Short.

The regular monthly statement of the public debt, just issued by the United States Treasury Department, shows that the aggregate on July 31, 1894, was $1,644,806,240, as against $1,632 253,636 on June 30, 1894. This apparent increase is owing to the increase in the issue of certificates and Treasury notes, which, however, are offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury. The interest bearing debt amounted to $635,042,590, an increase for the month of $700. The debt bearing no interest was $379,950,470, a decrease of $54,215. The increase in certificates and Treasury notes, which, however, are offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury, was from $615,355,820 on June 30, 1894, to $616,972,329 on July 31, 1894.

The cash in the Treasury is $774,201,766, against which there are demand liabilities amounting to $655,136,414, leaving a cash balance of $119,065,352, of which $54,975,607 was gold reserve. The increase in the cash balance during the month was $1.480.915.

HEAT IN GERMANY.

Many Soldiers Have Died From Sunstroke—Killed by Lightning.

Although tropical heat prevailed throughout the German Empire, the summer military drills were carried on without any appreciable alteration of programme. The troops suffered intensely. Fifteen soldiers died of sunstroke at the garrison manoeuvres round Bautzen, Zittau and Leisnig. Scores of others who were prostrated by the heat are convalescing slowly. From all parts of the Empire where the soldiers are in the field come daily stories of sunstrokes and prostrations from the heat. Many soldiers of the Berlin garrison have been incapacitated for duty for the last three days and have been sent to the hospitals.

In a heavy thunderstorm at Essen, Germany, lightning struck three electric cars. One person was killed and twelve others were stunned. Eight persons were killed by lightning in Almanfeld.

THE worst feature of the financial situation is the continued exports of gold and the consequent drain upon the Treasury.

Continued from first page.

she went on, "and he will see for himself that the childish innocence of this Miss Pleasance is mere affectation. I believe I shall do him a good turn. It will open his eyes, at any rate."

It was this benevolent reason, doubtless, that took Lady Di into Torminster that afternoon, to give her camera into the hands of the leading photographer of the place, with strict injunctions to him to develop her work at once, and send it out to Farnley Grange as quickly as possible. The remembrance of what her Kodak contained made her, no doubt, better able to bear Sir Gilbert's desertion of herself and devotion to pretty Pleasance. She rehearshed the words she meant to say to him when she showed him such a remarkable illustration of the fickleness of woman, and she intended to make him admire her own generosity of mind by tearing the photograph to pieces, once he had, as it were, seen Miss Langton's light conduct with his own eyes.

Two days afterward, and her chance came.

Sir Gilbert seemed to her purposely to avoid and shun her, but, as a matter of fact, the brief but delicious madness that comes but once in a lifetime had seized him. For him at that time "there was but one beloved face on earth," and he had eyes for no other. As he grew more and more indifferent to Lady Di, she grew more and more irate, and then she played her last card.

With almost exaggerated mirth, Sir Gilbert found her laughing over one of the photographs that had just been sent over from Torminster.

"What is amusing you so much, Lady Di?" he naturally inquired.

"Oh, I don't know whether I ought to tell you or not! It doesn't seem exactly fair, but then it's such a splendid joke. I wouldn't let a soul see this picture, if it were not that that little girl from the vicarage is such a thorough-paced flirt, it couldn't do her much harm, and I really feel no great compunction. But you must listen to my story before I show it to you. I took her and Harry Dunmore sitting in that arbor at the end of the lawn, the other day. His arms were wound around her waist, and she seemed to think it all right, for her head reposed gracefully on his shoulder. Of course, they hadn't a notion I was looking at them, but, by good luck, I had my Kodak with me, and flesh and blood couldn't resist the temptation of having a shot at them—I couldn't at least—and here it is."

She held up the photograph for him to look at, which he did most thoroughly. He got very white in the process, and there was a hard look in his eyes as he turned them full on Lady Di, which startled her.

"You are too clever by half, miladi," he said at last; "but you have made a trifling mistake this time. That is not Harry Dunmore at all, but your humble servant, and, as I don't want your feelings of propriety to be hurt, you shall be the first to hear my news, which is that I have been engaged to Pleasance Langton for the last week."

Lady Diana turned as white as himself, and for a minute or two she could not get a word out.

"I don't believe it!" she said at last, furiously. "You only say so to screen the girl. Can't I see for myself that it is Harry Dunmore who is sitting there with his arms round her!"

For all answer Sir Gilbert walked to another table on which was a magnifying glass. He brought it over to her.

"Judge for yourself," he said. "I grant you that our figures are like enough, but you can make out the colonel's bald patch quite easily with this, I am sure."

She gave one glance through the glass; then, with a mocking laugh, handed him the little picture.

"You may like to keep it as a souvenir of your courting days," she said contemptuously, and swept out of the room.—*New York Ledger.*

The Land We Live In.

BY N. S. STOWELL.

We are accustomed to take things for granted and so in the habit of accepting our pleasures and giving them no further thought beyond the enjoyment of them, that we often fail to realize what a glorious country we live in, and how many privileges and pleasures are at our hand ready-made, and without any of our own assistance or effort.

There is not on the broad domain of earth any such country as our own United States, and whoever fails to keep up to concert pitch the American spirit is guilty of an unpardonable remissness. To fully realize what we are and what we have, one should take a journey around the world. Not long since a party of tourists agreed with a certain agency to be taken aboard. They paid for everything in advance the very highest class, and not being familiar with old-world customs, thought they were going to get satisfactory accommodations. When they reached foreign shores they were put upon trains and taken to hotels that filled them with amazement. Protest against their quarters and the remainder that they were to have first-class provision was met with the assurance that they were getting the best the country afforded, and if that did satisfy them, they would have to look out for themselves. Indeed, many of these American tourists objected to traveling by means patronized by wealthy residents of the country, and the rolling stock and accommodations usually reserved for royalty were pressed into service. These complainers returned to their native climes with a much better opinion of American institutions than they had previously entertained.

They had no idea that such difference could exist until they had experienced the discomforts of foreign management and were forced to put up with what wealthy people abroad seem to consider quite good enough.

It would be a good thing if a great many of the malcontents and grumblers of this prosperous land could be dropped down in the midst of what foreigners consider the comforts of life. Here the poor man can pay his fare and step out to the railroad train with the assurance that he is faring better than many of the officials and members of the nobility abroad. He gets everything he needs, every privilege that a generous and interested government can secure for him.

It would be well for coming generations if patriotism could be generally taught in the public schools. Indeed, it would seem to be no more than the duty of parents to teach their children, to whom they are under obligations for their education. The public school system is directly provided by the government in order to give the young of all classes and conditions the very best possible instruction. How wise, then, that these people should understand the source from which these benefits spring. We are getting clear-headed as time goes on, and some day we may learn to value as we should our stars and stripes and what they represent. We might, to advantage, have two or three Fourth-of-Julys a year, with appropriate ceremonies and services. We ought to have an education day and a patriot's day. Every community should set apart some little time for consideration of the blessings, benefits and beauties of a government that hasn't an equal under the sun.

To be sure, there are more or less flaws in our theories and practices, otherwise it would not be the work of human hands, but in the main, this broad land, this country we live in, this stars and-stripes-shadowed soil, with its progressive and glorious institutions, ought to be dearer to our hearts than everything else in the world. To be loyal at heart, ready of head and enthusiastic of spirit, ever on the alert to serve our country, and ever mindful of what it cost to bring it to such perfection, is the duty, as it should be the privilege, of every native-born son and daughter of the land.

To Care For Flowers.

To keep flowers looking well the water should be changed daily and old blossoms thrown away. Then the groups should be carefully adjusted with relation to each other so no two tall specimens should appear together. A little sunlight may do no harm, but cut flowers exposed to the full rays of a powerful sun wilt at once, and a pretty arrangement is soon spoiled. Early morning is the proper time to pick flowers. They should be immediately sprayed with a rubber sprinkler, which, by the way, is invaluable to one who is gathering fresh blossoms. We are apt to treat flowers carelessly—a handful of them picked in the heat of the day without a good sprinkling is soon in the same condition as a fish out of water.—*New York Advertiser.*

When Sweeping a Room.

For sweeping a room neatly there is nothing like newspaper aid. Take a page of newspaper or other paper at a time, wet in hot water and squeeze it until it ceases to drip. Tear into pieces the size of one's hand and cast them all over the carpet. Then sweep, and most of the dust in the room, if you use your broom judiciously, will be gathered into the papers.

After a velvet or heavy pile carpet is thoroughly swept a sponging with ammonia and water will preserve its brightness wonderfully.

Words of Wisdom.

Some men are born great, and some to be elected.

Learn to discriminate. It elevates, transforms, sees, does.

Fortitude is a fortress affording a safe refuge in adversity.

As soon as pleasure becomes a business it ceases to be enticing.

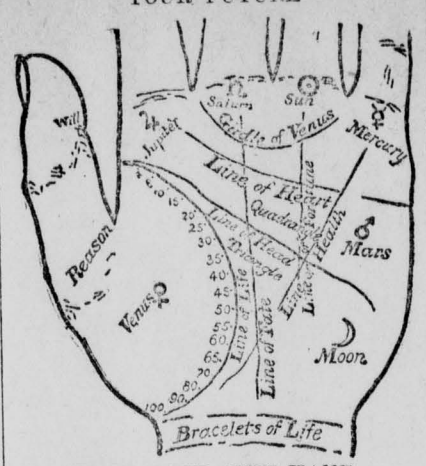
Devotion to duty is evidence of a strong and noble character.

Strength is the reward of virtue. Morality makes a great people.

Drive your work and the chances are 1000 to 1 you will be a winner.

An Indian gazette gives an account of the protective effect of certain colors against the sun's rays. It is urged that no one has ever been a victim to sunstroke or fever through a dark source of heat. It is said it is not the heat rays which act injuriously, but the chemical ones. As a photographer treats his plates by enveloping them in yellow or red, so, a correspondent says, he treated his body. All the linings of his hats and coats were yellow, with the satisfactory result that after a trial of five years, even often under circumstances of extreme exposure, there was no return of either fever or sunstroke, to both of which the writer declares himself to have previously been a victim.—*Ex.*

YOUR FUTURE



IS IN YOUR OWN HAND.

Palmistry assumes to tell what the lines in your hand indicate. It will amuse you, if nothing more. The above diagram almost explains itself. The length of the LINE OF LIFE indicates probable age to which you will live. Each BRACELET gives you thirty years. Well-marked LINE OF HEAD denotes brain power; clear LINE OF FORTUNE, fame or riches. Both combined mean success in life: but you must keep up with modern ideas to win it. You will find plenty of these in Demorest's Family Magazine, so attractively presented that every member of the family is entertained. It is a dozen magazines in one. A CLEAR LINE OF HEART bespeaks tenderness; a straight LINE OF FATE, peaceful life; the reverse if crooked. A well-defined LINE OF HEALTH spares you doctors' bills; so will the health hints in Demorest's. No other magazine publishes so many stories to interest the home circle. You will be subject to extremes of high spirits or despondency if you have the GIRDLE OF VENUS well marked; keep up your spirits by having Demorest's Magazine to read. By subscribing to it for 1894 you will receive a gallery of exquisite works of art of great value, besides the superb premium picture, 17x22 inches, "I'm a Daisy!" which is almost a real baby, and equal to the original oil painting which cost $300; and you will have a magazine that cannot be equaled by any in the world for its beautiful illustrations and subject matter, that will keep you posted on all the topics of the day, and all the fads, and different items of interest about the household, besides furnishing interesting reading matter, both grave and gay, for the whole family, and while Demorest's is not a fashion magazine, its fashion pages are perfect, and you get with it free of cost, all the patterns you wish to use during the year, and in any size you choose. Send in your subscription at once, only $2.00, and you will really get over $25.00 in value. Address the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St. New York. If you are unacquainted with the Magazine, send for a specimen copy. A large QUADRANGLE means honesty; a large TRIANGLE generosity; long FIRST DIVISION OF THUMB strong will; LONG SECOND DIVISION, reasoning faculty. The MOUNT OF JUPITER betokens ambition; that of SATURN, prudence; the SUN love of splendor; MARS, courage; MOON, imagination; VENUS, love of pleasure; and MERCURY intelligence. Take our advice as above and you will be sure to possess the last and most valuable quality.

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